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PARK USE STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

PARK USE STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

PART I. *A report covering the attendance, activity, participation, and preference studies conducted in cooperation with the several State Park Agencies in 248 State parks and related recreational areas in 1938.* PART II. *A report covering the organization, conduct, and results of park use program demonstrations in 1939.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HAROLD L. ICKES, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NEWTON B. DRURY, *Director*

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Park Service considers it a privilege to present to park and recreation executives, and to the public, the results of the 1938 Park Use Study and of the 1939 Park Use Program Demonstrations.

The 1938 study represents the first comprehensive analysis of attendance, origin, income, occupation, mode of travel, activities, and other information concerning visitors to State parks and related recreational areas. It was undertaken as a part of the Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study authorized by act of Congress approved June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1894). The Park Use Program Demonstrations indicate the effect of leadership and guidance upon attendance and participation in activities.

It is hoped that the information presented will be of great value in planning and administering park and recreational areas.

The Service wishes to express its appreciation to all persons and agencies who assisted in the collection of data incident to this study, particularly the State park agencies represented, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Work Projects Administration, and the National Youth Administration.

Newton B. Drury,
Director, National Park Service.

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Children visiting Jones Beach State Park, New York, are entertained and given instruction in Indian lore.

Horseback riding is always popular with park users. This group is in Turkey Run State Park, Indiana.

PART ONE

A REPORT COVERING ATTENDANCE, ACTIVITY, PARTICIPATION, AND PREFERENCE STUDIES CONDUCTED IN COOPERATION WITH THE SEVERAL STATE PARK AGENCIES IN 248 STATE PARKS AND RELATED RECREATIONAL AREAS IN 1938

Chapter I. SCOPE OF STUDY

In order that more knowledge might be available concerning the use of State parks and areas of similar character which would be a guide in planning the location and development of such areas, and which might reveal methods of improving the amount of use and the quality of recreational experience enjoyed by park visitors, the National Park Service, in cooperation with State park and other agencies, conducted a study during the summer of 1938.

This study had two phases. In one, a questionnaire was presented to park visitors in which they were asked a number of questions regarding their incomes, places of residence, occupations, modes of travel, the distances traveled on day and week-end outings and on vacations, their recreational preferences, and other information considered pertinent.

This was called the park patron phase of the study, and such information as is of general interest is included in this report. Twelve thousand eighty-one questionnaires were returned from 121 State parks, 1 county and 4 metropolitan parks, and 9 Federal recreational demonstration areas, in 27 States. The last named areas are under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, but it is contemplated that most of them will eventually become part of State park systems of the States in which they are located. Not all questions were answered on each questionnaire, and thus the compilations are based upon a varying number of answers to each question.

In the second phase of the study actual counts were taken at the entrance or entrances to the parks which tabulated the number of persons and vehicles entering, whether the vehicles bore in-State or out-of-State license tags and the time of arrival. Those taking this information appraised the age of all persons entering the parks in accordance with a breakdown of over and under 18 years of age. There is opportunity for error in this appraisal within relatively narrow limits. In addition, counts were taken of participation in activities and in the use of facilities.

Information was used for those parks only which reported actual counts for at least four complete weeks during the period from May 30 to October 2, and in order to have a comparable figure an average daily attendance was calculated based upon the period actually reported (Table 1).

On this basis reports from 135 parks in 25 States were included. Since neither all the parks in any State are represented nor do the parks reporting in the various States represent any comparability as to type or location, the main value of the information is in a study of individual parks rather than in a comparison of State park systems.

It will also be noted that the figures do not represent a complete year. Some parks in the South may carry a considerable attendance during the winter months as may some parks in the North where a winter program is carried on. Figures were most consistently reported from July 4 to September 4, although a large number of parks reported their attendance from June 15 to the latter date and some for a more extended period.

Table 1 shows the attendance at the parks covered by the second phase of the study and the period for which this information was reported.

TABLE 1.—*Reported attendance, May 30 to Oct. 2, 1938, inclusive*

State and parks	Number of weeks reported	Average daily attendance	Number of days reported	Total	May 30 to June 5	June 6 to June 12	June 13 to June 19	June 20 to June 26	June 27 to July 3	July 4 to July 10	July 11 to July 17	July 18 to July 24	July 25 to July 31	Aug. 1 to Aug. 7	Aug. 8 to Aug. 14	Aug. 15 to Aug. 21	Aug. 22 to Aug. 28	Aug. 29 to Sept. 4	Sept. 5 to Sept. 11	Sept. 12 to Sept. 18	Sept. 19 to Sept. 25	Sept. 26 to Oct. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ALABAMA:																						
Chewacla	12	189	84	15, 856	------	------	------	826	809	878	979	520	2, 178	1, 930	2, 410	2, 079	1, 216	1, 285	746	------	------	------
De Soto	13	109	91	9, 924	------	------	508	527	794	1, 153	1, 033	301	1, 067	883	895	738	900	540	585	------	------	------
Gulf	13	71	91	6, 456	------	465	386	483	650	737	400	------	482	485	697	500	576	322	273	------	------	------
Monte Sano	13	368	91	33, 501	1, 343	1, 479	1, 242	986	1, 975	2, 444	1, 294	1, 885	2, 139	2, 188	2, 351	3, 079	11, 096	------	------	------	------	------
CALIFORNIA:																						
Calaveras Big Trees	7	118	49	5, 804	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	758	674	866	835	664	584	1, 423	------	------	------	------
California Redwood	10	1, 527	70	106, 906	------	------	------	------	------	------	9, 818	11, 620	11, 527	12, 832	11, 614	13, 377	13, 769	6, 531	9, 853	5, 965	------	------
Mount Diablo	10	204	70	14, 267	------	------	------	------	------	2, 795	1, 371	1, 513	1, 253	1, 096	1, 092	1, 027	1, 359	986	1, 775	------	------	------
Pfeiffer Redwood	11	253	77	19, 466	------	------	------	------	------	1, 160	1, 333	1, 210	1, 279	1, 657	2, 822	2, 089	2, 233	1, 811	2, 931	941	------	------
FLORIDA:																						
Fort Clinch	13	105	91	9, 568	------	------	631	549	728	665	734	970	738	779	773	915	578	542	966	------	------	------
ILLINOIS:																						
Fox Ridge	17	137	119	16, 344	1, 172	1, 239	705	372	934	5, 916	252	640	551	574	480	525	257	671	574	482	1, 000	------
Giant City	18	298	126	37, 521	3, 849	2, 173	2, 926	1, 893	2, 343	3, 897	1, 274	2, 101	1, 429	1, 945	1, 995	2, 008	1, 952	1, 796	1, 195	1, 132	1, 688	1, 925
Lincoln Log Cabin	17	79	119	9, 398	459	393	642	434	471	717	369	649	217	833	568	819	511	883	453	250	730	------
INDIANA:																						
Shakamak	18	695	126	87, 526	3, 116	2, 141	4, 537	4, 518	5, 173	10, 701	5, 578	8, 167	7, 932	9, 669	7, 383	7, 077	3. 648	3, 506	2, 322	805	704	549
Spring Mill	17	738	119	87, 866	5, 167	2, 819	3, 419	4, 146	4, 778	9, 470	5, 472	5, 977	4, 232	6, 825	6, 580	5, 829	5, 659	5, 727	5, 602	2, 759	3, 405	------
Turkey Run	13	1, 302	91	118, 525	------	------	------	------	------	19, 847	12, 094	10, 296	5, 986	8, 677	8, 836	11, 236	9, 289	10, 601	9, 083	3, 727	3, 890	4, 963
KANSAS:																						
Oberlin Sappa	16	149	112	16, 685	2, 217	971	2, 168	774	1, 260	1, 030	------	717	708	439	698	639	754	748	1, 048	1, 151	1, 363	------
KENTUCKY:																						
Pine Mountain	16	103	112	11, 493	936	883	717	806	846	996	909	653	717	773	868	569	522	538	453	307	------	------
MAINE:																						
Camden Hills [1]	15	265	105	27, 810	516	474	729	------	------	------	2, 650	1, 507	2, 497	3, 064	3, 291	2, 800	3, 105	2, 758	2, 239	997	573	610

[1] Recreational demonstration areas.

TABLE 1.—*Reported attendance, May 30 to Oct. 2, 1938, inclusive*—Continued

State and parks	Number of weeks reported	Average daily attendance	Number of days reported	Total	May 30 to June 5	June 6 to June 12	June 13 to June 19	June 20 to June 26	June 27 to July 3	July 4 to July 10	July 11 to July 17	July 18 to July 24	July 25 to July 31	Aug. 1 to Aug. 7	Aug. 8 to Aug. 14	Aug. 15 to Aug. 21	Aug. 22 to Aug. 28	Aug. 29 to Sept. 4	Sept. 5 to Sept. 11	Sept. 12 to Sept. 18	Sept. 19 to Sept. 25	Sept. 26 to Oct. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MARYLAND:																						
Catoctin [1]	8	126	56	7,065	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,169	929	823	831	955	771	884	703	-----	-----	-----
MASSACHUSETTS:																						
Robinson	15	756	105	79,401	2,150	2,722	3.528	2,127	2,399	4,557	5,995	1,318	4,812	7,936	7,386	9,147	8,499	9,822	7,003	-----	-----	-----
Roland C. Nickerson	16	171	112	19,119	482	371	458	526	1,165	1,550	1,424	1,066	1,432	1,217	1,823	1,799	2,116	2,062	1,500	128	-----	-----
MICHIGAN:																						
Aloha	7	443	49	21,727	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,657	3,551	3,729	3,460	2,997	2,593	1,740	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bay City	11	2,595	77	199,821	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,946	33,935	20,046	11,083	26,664	31,780	23,363	13,083	15,703	10,259	2,959	-----	-----	-----
Benzie	4	248	28	6,941	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,368	1,061	1,815	1,697	-----	-----	-----	-----
Burt Lake	7	641	49	31,396	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,972	4,730	4,758	5,153	4,997	4,523	3,263	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cass Lake	10	1,301	70	105,063	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,615	21,261	9,763	12,888	8,978	15,984	12,313	5,457	6,192	3,612	-----	-----	-----	-----
Charles Mears	8	1,370	56	76,722	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,356	10,875	14,837	12,766	10,638	10,081	7,877	1,292	-----	-----	-----
Cheboygan	8	390	56	21,861	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,282	1,250	2,147	3,273	4,604	5,142	3,344	819	-----	-----	-----
Commerce	11	337	77	25,930	-----	-----	-----	1,245	2,408	3,374	1,941	2,942	2,119	3,749	2,491	1,722	1,906	2,033	-----	-----	-----	-----
East Tawas	7	1,674	49	82,014	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,955	11,538	12,724	12,808	15,212	11,279	9,498	-----	-----	-----	-----
F. W. Fletcher	7	125	49	6,107	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,012	1,113	973	882	855	717	555	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gladwin	9	254	63	16,003	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,396	1,811	1,355	1,610	2,141	1,596	3,021	1,278	795	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand Haven	7	7,666	49	375,644	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	55,232	54,653	64,044	-----	70,696	48,686	44,391	37,942	-----	-----	-----	-----
Harrisville	7	671	49	32,865	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,437	4,738	5,395	5,288	4,979	4,403	3,625	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hartwick Pines	17	352	119	41,839	-----	803	983	1,257	2,644	2,624	3,980	3,611	3,153	3,605	3,958	3,501	4,001	3,622	1,705	676	981	735
Higgins Lake	8	320	56	17,927	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,039	3,144	2,580	2,836	2,069	2,660	1,448	151	-----	-----	-----
Highland	10	248	70	17,342	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,890	2,951	1,708	2,098	1,606	1,886	1,412	1,141	1,799	851	-----	-----	-----	-----
Holland	8	4,365	56	244,454	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	37,106	34,075	32,801	36,508	34,711	27,553	23,365	18,335	-----	-----	-----	-----
Huron	9	557	63	35,099	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,923	4,465	4,571	4,091	4,865	4,525	2,532	2,594	2,533	-----	-----	-----	-----
Interlochen	5	1,065	35	37,258	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,755	8,979	8,496	6,592	4,436	-----	-----	-----	-----
Island Lake	9	3,221	63	202,947	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	45,120	19,788	28,078	19,480	30,452	24,568	14,674	12,524	8,263	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lake City	4	597	28	16,710	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,054	4,589	4,517	2,550	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ludington	15	822	105	86,361	3,915	2,374	2,232	3,080	5,772	7,096	7,172	8,256	7,640	9,940	8,358	6,308	5,986	5,631	2,601	-----	-----	-----
Magnus	6	681	42	28,588	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,433	5,088	5,773	6,494	5,658	1,142	-----	-----	-----
Michillimackinac	6	2,471	42	103,776	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,967	20,013	21,769	22,626	19,726	3,675	-----	-----	-----
Middle Straits	10	383	70	26,794	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,108	4,786	2,590	3,492	2,183	3,456	2,680	1,631	1,492	1,376	-----	-----	-----	-----
Monroe	4	1,599	28	44,770	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20,041	11,174	9,077	4,478	-----	-----	-----	-----
Onaway	7	344	49	16,860	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,231	2,475	2,863	2,611	4,157	1,598	925	-----	-----	-----	-----
Orchard Beach	4	1,011	28	28,312	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,220	6,220	7,743	5,129	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ortonville	10	244	70	17,046	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,607	2,642	925	1,948	1,881	1,781	1,955	1,556	1,694	1,057	-----	-----	-----	-----
Otsego	17	278	119	33,113	-----	742	767	1,246	2,609	3,595	2.601	2,996	3,029	3,506	3,082	3,026	2,475	1,882	800	314	260	183
P. H. Hoeft	7	334	49	16,346	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,592	2,448	3,230	3,038	1,818	1,973	1,247	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rochester	10	869	70	60,832	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,012	12,643	4,183	7,529	3,849	6,312	5,944	3,738	5,249	4,373	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rockwood	4	155	28	4,336	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,536	1,055	951	794	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Clair	9	1,166	63	73,462	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,314	7,950	8,981	7,705	9,573	9,751	6,444	6,007	5,737	-----	-----	-----	-----
Silver Lake	6	608	42	25,544	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,006	4,444	5,010	4,228	4,158	2,698	-----	-----	-----	-----
Straits	7	407	49	19,949	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,319	2,486	2,913	2,727	3,669	3,592	2,243	-----	-----	-----	-----
Traverse City	4	614	28	17,194	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,471	4,772	3,742	3,209	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utica	10	767	70	53,693	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,275	12,822	4,189	6,836	3,487	7,014	5,265	3,104	3,783	1,918	-----	-----	-----	-----
Van Buren	7	358	49	17,564	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,640	2,407	2,671	2,975	2,334	2,335	2,202	-----	-----	-----	-----
Walled Lake	12	963	84	80,902	-----	-----	-----	5,208	6,485	13,279	7,679	7,336	7,475	12,417	8,585	5,282	3,994	2,442	720	-----	-----	-----
White Cloud	5	327	35	11,461	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,608	1,601	2,120	1,874	3,258	-----	-----	-----	-----
W. J. Hayes	6	1,862	42	78,223	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,725	20,626	14,827	13,209	7,987	2,849	-----	-----	-----
Wilderness	5	330	35	11,556	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,222	2,524	2,258	2,302	2,250	-----	-----	-----	-----
William Mitchell	6	863	42	36,275	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,492	7,984	7,363	7,150	4,907	1,379	-----	-----	-----
Wilson	5	700	35	24,499	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,530	5,542	4,032	4,729	4,666	-----	-----	-----	-----
Young	5	276	35	9,676	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,073	2,148	2,215	1,735	1,506	-----	-----	-----	-----
MINNESOTA:																						
Fort Ridgely	18	212	126	26,657	4,552	1,387	1,492	1,541	1,034	2,588	1,367	1,373	1,827	854	1,259	1,535	2,008	1,117	721	501	724	777
Gooseberry Falls	17	608	119	72,307	3,126	3,014	3,106	3,604	5,981	4,568	5,141	4,966	5,300	4,931	4,456	6,293	5,894	6,460	2,505	1,570	1,392	-----
Itasca	17	715	119	85,037	2,572	2,609	3,051	4,379	6,414	7,795	5,127	6,394	5,760	7,612	5,887	6,353	6,639	5,879	3,783	2,677	2,106	-----
Sibley	17	175	119	20,859	1,387	1,032	1,186	1,157	1,024	1,792	1,340	1,604	921	1,227	971	898	956	1,024	642	3,097	601	-----
MISSISSIPPI:																						
Percy Quin	16	59	112	6,648	-----	-----	334	414	484	1,115	607	467	339	615	231	239	339	278	267	278	261	380
Roosevelt	13	17	91	1,550	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	205	134	132	71	105	95	136	169	148	126	87	90	52
Tishomingo	16	48	112	5,399	-----	-----	122	558	512	712	461	280	128	333	419	284	205	280	324	225	276	280
MISSOURI:																						
Alley Spring	15	124	105	12,981	-----	-----	464	626	1,890	1,636	969	1,165	917	1,358	1,724	-----	363	340	542	256	425	306
Babler Memorial	11	222	77	17,117	-----	-----	2,920	1,790	1,706	2,722	752	1,739	1,260	1,347	802	1,455	624	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Big Lake	13	320	91	29,149	-----	-----	-----	2,580	3,092	2,942	3,360	3,221	2,167	1,776	2,912	-----	-----	1,226	1,855	1,319	1,187	1,512
Big Spring	13	400	91	36,421	-----	-----	1,530	1,933	4,429	4,820	2,686	3,859	3,558	3,511	3,686	-----	-----	-----	2,542	1,371	1,505	991
Cuivre River [1]	16	82	112	9,161	-----	-----	583	1,071	669	820	260	605	498	635	293	632	365	422	1,744	176	224	164
Deer Run	16	32	112	3,628	-----	-----	191	262	247	363	387	291	362	368	148	117	164	205	182	137	101	103
Indian Trail	16	32	112	3,625	-----	-----	459	353	564	487	469	192	184	116	116	133	168	184	84	31	46	39
Lake of the Ozarks Parkway	16	814	112	91,161	-----	-----	5,196	4,968	7,838	6,291	4,653	5,856	6,114	6,560	6,445	6,928	7,228	8,007	4,961	3,484	3,126	3,506
Lewis and Clark	13	1,299	91	118,194	-----	-----	4,229	4,007	8,053	13,101	24,318	13,565	8,440	9,404	10,075	-----	-----	-----	7,547	5,385	6,290	3,780
Meramec	16	533	112	59,687	-----	-----	2,679	3,033	5,897	6,837	2,741	5,283	3,844	4,150	4,211	4,097	3,584	4,492	3,675	1,548	1,993	1,623
Montserrat [1]	16	114	112	12,733	-----	-----	884	1,207	1,014	1,134	1,054	1,384	1,191	1,395	512	810	889	415	288	135	192	229
Pershing	12	31	84	2,598	-----	-----	-----	226	303	328	154	242	265	160	315	-----	-----	-----	207	70	190	138
Roaring River	16	495	112	55,548	-----	-----	4,476	2,905	4,220	3,859	3,653	3,914	3,515	3,403	4,368	5,153	4,378	3,894	3,044	1,746	1,673	1,347
Round Spring	13	159	91	14,478	-----	-----	668	1,072	1,474	1,629	947	1,991	1,051	1,390	1,691	-----	-----	-----	840	505	686	534
Sam A. Baker	14	72	98	7,012	-----	-----	330	406	995	595	428	509	423	582	579	-----	-----	459	628	366	407	305
Sequiota	13	186	91	16,955	-----	-----	1,099	974	1,273	1,659	1,067	1,635	1,277	1,816	2,095	-----	-----	-----	1,947	876	580	657
Van Meter	10	117	70	8,216	-----	-----	-----	-----	638	686	-----	876	767	824	1,025	-----	-----	-----	1,004	660	892	844
Washington	16	104	112	11,609	-----	-----	496	524	1,138	1,327	319	589	586	636	624	769	659	893	1,174	679	611	585
NEW HAMPSHIRE:																						
Moose Brook	14	279	98	27,371	-----	954	1,093	3,397	882	2,451	2,873	1,396	3,212	3,537	1,431	3,169	1,438	959	579	-----	-----	-----
NEW JERSEY:																						
High Point	15	736	105	77,309	-----	2,201	4,834	2,655	3,601	10,061	6,311	2,974	7,889	5,394	9,660	3,083	7,781	4,933	5,128	804	-----	-----
NORTH DAKOTA:																						
Fort Lincoln	17	306	119	36,357	2,728	2,460	2,324	-----	1,882	1,983	2,075	2,185	2,102	2,285	1,903	2,213	2,483	2,165	1,943	1,843	1,736	2,047
International Peace Garden	18	122	126	15,351	963	660	711	1,145	739	1,044	1,065	1,120	798	1,091	681	811	994	661	685	710	826	647
North Roosevelt [1]	15	126	105	13,272	-----	1,161	1,254	-----	612	1,235	808	454	-----	238	435	658	656	546	426	3,829	562	398
PENNSYLVANIA:																						
S. B. Elliott	14	436	98	42,792	-----	1,656	2,206	2,484	1,698	4,128	4,850	2,439	2,270	2,478	2,284	4,167	3,723	3,509	4,900	-----	-----	-----
Halfway Dam	11	170	77	13,091	-----	395	348	434	-----	-----	1,159	910	1,297	1,909	2,248	2,365	1,237	789	-----	-----	-----	-----
Promised Land	13	145	91	13,243	-----	314	409	408	1,972	1,873	811	921	584	1,067	1,168	1,258	1,578	880	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sizerville	14	344	98	33,713	-----	1,323	2,355	2,684	5,272	3,468	2,723	2,766	3,413	2,252	3,298	1,629	1,825	550	155	-----	-----	-----

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[1] Recreational demonstration areas.

TABLE 1.—*Reported attendance, May 30 to Oct. 2, 1938, inclusive*—Continued

State and parks	Number of weeks reported	Average daily attendance	Number of days reported	Total	May 30 to June 5	June 6 to June 12	June 13 to June 19	June 20 to June 26	June 27 to July 3	July 4 to July 10	July 11 to July 17	July 18 to July 24	July 25 to July 31	Aug. 1 to Aug. 7	Aug. 8 to Aug. 14	Aug. 15 to Aug. 21	Aug. 22 to Aug. 28	Aug. 29 to Sept. 4	Sept. 5 to Sept. 11	Sept. 12 to Sept. 18	Sept. 19 to Sept. 25	Sept. 26 to Oct. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RHODE ISLAND:																						
Beach Pond [1]	12	349	84	29, 343	-----	-----	3, 021	2, 849	1, 484	4, 219	4, 089	857	3, 851	4, 292	1, 476	1, 769	791	645	-----	-----	-----	-----
Burlingame Reserve	14	258	98	25, 268	930	822	1, 249	1, 269	1, 780	3, 490	3, 419	587	2, 380	2, 284	2, 121	2, 439	1, 507	991	-----	-----	-----	-----
SOUTH CAROLINA:																						
Cheraw [1]	14	265	98	25, 999	-----	-----	1, 234	1, 857	1, 351	3, 151	2, 627	1, 557	1, 669	2, 060	2, 609	2, 453	2, 030	1, 438	888	1, 075	-----	-----
Chester	17	268	119	31, 993	1, 445	2, 290	3, 076	1, 359	2, 220	3, 988	2, 841	1, 147	1, 211	1, 675	1, 952	1, 857	1, 998	1, 629	1, 075	987	1, 243	-----
Edisto	11	305	77	23, 522	-----	-----	1, 838	2, 232	1, 927	2, 732	2, 002	1, 898	2, 083	2, 567	2, 364	2, 120	1, 759	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Givhans Ferry	15	67	105	7, 063	-----	431	644	364	571	1, 456	416	395	504	479	722	538	223	-----	-----	101	94	125
Lee	16	127	112	14, 173	944	807	1, 046	639	660	1, 545	1, 360	756	648	1, 092	1, 396	480	753	750	629	668	-----	-----
Myrtle Beach	18	419	126	52, 805	1, 275	2, 223	2, 005	2, 260	3, 000	3, 850	4, 400	3, 400	4, 400	4, 440	5, 385	5, 610	4, 470	2, 980	1, 061	847	695	504
Oconee	15	229	105	24, 013	583	619	439	837	1, 483	2, 742	3, 119	742	2, 367	2, 251	2, 297	2, 620	2, 189	1, 400	-----	325	-----	-----
Paris Mountain	13	691	91	62, 905	3, 173	6, 067	4, 416	4, 511	4, 002	9, 118	9, 491	1, 059	5, 152	3, 140	3, 966	4, 679	4, 131	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Poinsett	13	181	91	16, 469	769	842	1, 376	856	1, 214	2, 647	2, 093	772	1, 264	1, 118	1, 154	1, 241	1, 123	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TENNESSEE:																						
Big Ridge	10	476	70	33, 293	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6, 246	4, 337	2, 478	3, 512	3, 088	3, 566	3, 542	2, 869	1, 706	1, 959	-----	-----	-----
Norris	9	534	63	33, 622	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 586	3, 482	3, 026	2, 982	-----	3, 071	3, 597	3, 477	4, 358	5, 043	-----	-----	-----
Shelby Forest [1]	13	297	91	26, 980	-----	1, 966	1, 817	2, 012	-----	3, 019	2, 449	1, 971	2, 039	1, 936	2, 366	2, 102	1, 786	1, 896	1, 621	-----	-----	-----
VERMONT:																						
Ascutney Mountain	6	96	42	4, 015	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	528	182	480	-----	683	919	1, 223	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Darling	10	47	70	3, 303	-----	243	246	170	269	470	258	344	305	430	568	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VIRGINIA:																						
Douthat	17	227	119	27, 045	930	1, 028	1, 057	1, 944	1, 644	3, 813	2, 172	893	2, 025	1, 875	2, 208	2, 524	2, 027	1, 587	956	239	123	-----
Fairy Stone	17	351	119	41, 739	686	1, 328	2, 015	2, 127	1, 502	5, 148	4, 092	1, 231	4, 627	2, 946	3, 843	4, 633	3, 448	1, 997	1, 160	428	528	-----
Hungry Mother	17	473	119	56, 253	1, 398	1, 912	2, 058	3, 046	2, 843	6, 658	5, 306	2, 401	4, 844	4, 576	6, 417	4, 701	3, 851	2, 923	1, 868	808	643	-----
Swift Creek [1]	9	1, 207	63	76, 032	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17, 100	11, 336	4, 984	6, 185	7, 046	9, 835	8, 288	6, 840	4, 418	-----	-----	-----	-----
WASHINGTON:																						
Millersylvania	15	421	105	44, 183	-----	-----	3, 224	3, 019	2, 502	5, 789	6, 754	6, 176	5, 306	2, 563	2, 528	2, 963	1, 094	1, 201	618	191	255	-----
Moran	12	162	84	13, 521	-----	-----	-----	1, 149	1, 096	1, 362	986	1, 769	1, 247	1, 137	1, 076	1, 341	892	746	720	-----	-----	-----
Seven Mile	11	462	77	35, 569	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 319	2, 350	2, 703	3, 255	3, 111	3, 557	1, 806	3, 922	3, 101	3, 930	3, 515	-----	-----
WISCONSIN:																						
Copper Falls	10	379	70	26, 449	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 163	2, 754	2, 962	3, 067	-----	4, 779	3, 718	3, 705	1, 500	772	1, 029	-----
Devil's Lake	17	3, 446	119	410, 047	17, 590	12, 316	14, 085	16, 804	30, 088	35, 846	29, 829	37, 537	35, 438	35, 937	34, 936	31, 993	28, 065	28, 580	11, 997	3, 597	5, 409	-----
Interstate	6	1, 272	42	53, 438	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13, 329	12, 247	11, 853	7, 054	4, 108	4, 847	-----
Merrick	11	261	77	20, 064	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 611	1, 869	3, 356	2, 241	1, 474	1, 877	2, 074	2, 083	1, 654	930	895	-----
Pattison	17	731	119	87, 038	4, 282	3, 119	3, 856	4, 585	4, 132	9, 831	5, 824	6, 068	6, 672	7, 512	9, 014	7, 822	4, 160	3, 727	3, 012	1, 429	1, 993	-----
Peninsula	7	139	49	68, 194	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17, 453	13, 956	-----	13, 677	10, 631	10, 609	-----	1, 397	471	-----
Perrot	4	101	28	2, 849	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	822	865	581	581	-----	-----
Potawatomi	11	302	77	23, 263	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 934	3, 033	4, 121	2, 803	2, 389	2, 450	1, 644	2, 348	854	325	362	-----
Rib Mountain	17	801	119	95, 267	6, 818	4, 534	4, 532	5, 232	5, 589	9, 193	6, 080	5, 772	6, 240	6, 307	6, 581	7, 031	6, 859	7, 289	2, 900	1, 131	3, 179	-----
Terry Andrae	10	371	70	25, 950	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 361	3, 305	3, 329	3, 309	2, 182	3, 404	2, 886	1, 667	520	987	-----	-----
Wyalusing	5	168	35	5, 886	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 392	1, 856	599	1, 075	964	-----

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[1] Recreational demonstration areas.

Chapter II. SUMMARY

ON THE BASIS of the information received the following findings are presented concerning the parks studied:

- I. Groups served:
  - A. According to income:[1]
    - 1. The largest group among park users is that with a family income of $1,200 to $2,000; the next largest is that having an income under $1,200 a year, which group, however, is not represented in proportion to its numbers in the population. All other income groups are represented by a proportion of park visitors equal to or in excess of their occurrence in the general population.
    - 2. In the Southern States the representation of all income groups is approximately equal to the proportions of various family income groups in the white population which indicates that the deficiency in service in this region is due to the racial factor.
  - B. According to residence:
    - 1. There is a marked deficiency in service to rural people.
  - C. According to occupation:
    - 1. There is a marked deficiency in service to manual workers, both agricultural and industrial.
  - D. According to age:
    - 1. There is a marked deficiency in service to children and youths.
  - E. According to size of groups:
    - 1. A comparatively small number of large groups (15 persons or more) are reported visiting the parks.
- II. Travel habits of park visitors:
  - A. The distance traveled from home on day outings by the average park visitor varied, by States, from 15 to 49 miles, the average for all States being 28 miles:
    - 1. The amount of family income is a determining factor, the distance increasing with each higher income bracket. Therefore, the expense involved is a major consideration.
    - 2. The distance traveled from home on week-end outings by the average park visitor is 76.4 miles.
    - 3. The distance traveled from home by the average park visitor for vacations is 259 miles.
    - 4. The average number of day outings made by park visitors is 12 per year.
    - 5. The amount spent on all outings by the average family visiting the parks is $101.17 per year, and the amount spent by those families with an income of less than $1,200, is $53.09.
    - 6. The further people must travel for day outings, the less often they take them.
- III. Attendance:
  - A. A majority of the parks are not well attended.
  - B. The peak attendance period in most parks is in the afternoon.
  - C. The peak attendance days are Sunday and holidays and in a great many parks the percentage of attendance on those days is so large as to indicate a deficiency of service on the other days of the week. A definite correlation was found between a more even distribution of attendance among the days of the week and higher total attendance figures.
  - D. There is no consistent relationship between attendance and the size of the surrounding population.
- IV. Point of origin of visitors:
  - A. In more than half of the States studied the air line distance from home traveled by the average visitor on day outings to these areas was 18 miles or less.
  - B. The great majority of the parks studied drew the bulk of their patronage from the State in which they are located. Very few of these parks which are not located on or near the borders of other States draw any considerable number of visitors across State lines.
- V. Mode of travel:
  - A. In only a few instances do any considerable number of pedestrians visit the parks.
  - B. The automobile is the most usual means of transportation to parks.
- VI. Activities:
  - A. A very small number of activities are offered on most of the parks.
  - B. Picnicking, swimming, and fishing are offered most frequently and these are the only activities which occur in as many as half of the parks.
  - C. Activities which require group organization occur infrequently.

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[1] Comparisons of family income of park users with those of the general population are based upon "Consumer Incomes in the United States and Their Distribution in 1935–36," published by the National Resources Committee.

D. Based upon participation on the areas studied, swimming is the most popular activity, history second, picnicking third, hiking fourth, and playground activities fifth.

E. Based upon the stated preferences of park visitors, swimming is again first in popularity, fishing second, picnicking third, touring fourth, and camping fifth.

Recommendations

Attendance figures do not constitute an absolute measure of the service which a park renders to the public, since the quality of the recreational experience of park visitors must also be taken into consideration. The latter factor is much more difficult to evaluate and is not covered in the information compiled in this study. However, the content of the program and the extent of participation in various activities give some indication as to the value of the service rendered. Moreover, it is certain that no benefits can be rendered by the park unless people come in contact with its services either through a visit to the park or through some extension service from the park. Park authorities, therefore, must be interested in increasing attendance to the parks and in so planning their development and program that an atmosphere conducive to the enjoyment of the natural surroundings may be maintained.

The findings reveal the necessity for effort by administrative agencies to overcome deficiencies either in the total service of the individual parks or with reference to particular groups. This effort must be directed and organized by the administrative officer of the system, but much of the responsibility will inevitably devolve upon the official in immediate charge of the area. The success of the park program will, therefore, to a great extent, be dependent on the ability of the leadership on each area to plan and carry through a purposeful program of service in which the interests, talents, and resources of individuals and groups in the surrounding communities will be used to the fullest extent. Serious consideration should, therefore, be given to the qualifications of such personnel and to remuneration adequate to the demands of these positions. In every field of public human service the quality of leadership is a paramount consideration.

With a personnel experienced in the techniques of community organization, many new methods will be devised to improve the extent and quality of service rendered on the park and in nearby communities. It is evident from *a priori* considerations, as well as from the figures compiled, that the parks can render their greatest service to those living close enough to a park to avail themselves of its opportunities through frequent visits and repeated participation in a well-rounded program of activities. This effective radius appears to be in most instances about 15 miles. In planning the distribution of areas this fact should be kept in mind, and in implementing the program the area within such a radius should be given prior consideration. Where the natural, scenic, scientific, or recreational features, or the program of an area, is so attractive as to elicit the interest of people from a distance, the immediate community can be increased by encouraging extended visits by the provision of low cost accommodations, including camping facilities either on the area or nearby. Many of the parks which serve a large number of people provide only primitive camping accommodations and nearby communities provide living accommodations for the visitors.

The expansion of the program of activities is again largely a matter of leadership. A rich and varied program will develop only where an imaginative leadership devotes itself to the full realization of the opportunities presented on the area for the fullest enjoyment and satisfaction of the park users. This presupposes the participation of the people not only in the activities themselves but in their organization and conduct. The natural environment of the human race has stimulated our fundamental art expressions in literature, music, drama, painting, handcraft, dancing, etc. Such expressions are the basis of our appreciation of beauty. The park movement will fall short of its opportunity as well as its function if it does not make its fullest contribution to the fundamental culture of America. In the provision for the more physical and social expressions as well as intellectual pursuits, there is also a large field of opportunity.

The justification for any public service is its social contribution, and this contribution can be effective only as its benefits are widespread and reach all elements of the population. Because extensive natural areas are generally to some extent removed from centers of population, it is necessary that particular thought and attention be given to special arrangements so that those less fortunately situated with regard to income may receive benefits. A larger percentage of the lower income groups are without automotive vehicles, and therefore it is necessary to arrange for regular or special service by public transportation agencies. Philanthropic and civic organizations and agencies should be encouraged to assist in solving the problem by providing for day outings or longer periods of use. Labor unions, lodges, and other mutual associations should be approached, inasmuch as these organizations are able to provide transportation on a cooperative basis. Camping facilities and other simple accommodations provide an opportunity for low-cost vacations. Entrance fees and their equivalents and high charges are obstacles to the use of the parks by lower income groups as they are for others. While it is legitimate to charge reasonable fees for special accommodations and conveniences, alternatives should be provided so that it is possible for anyone to use public parks and to participate in the essential activities without the payment of fees. The distribution of parks also affects this problem, since the limited annual budget for recreation of low income families (an average of $53 per family for the $1,200 or under family income group) must cover all outings, including vacations, if any, and therefore the cost of transportation is an important consideration.

The State parks, located as they are in the rural sections, are natural centers for a great variety of recreational activities in which the rural people should be included, some of which might be initiated primarily for their benefit. Because of the relative lack of experience of rural people in many activities, special effort is necessary in order to introduce them into the program. As with other groups, they can be most effectively introduced through their own leadership. While they will participate in the complete park program, special attention should be given activities of a social nature which are most eagerly participated in by rural people and which offer the greatest compensation to their routine. Special attention should also be given in this regard to the provision of activities during the winter season, some of which will require indoor facilities. It must be emphasized that if the parks are to do their part in serving rural people, considerable thought and effort must be given to this phase of the program.

Special attention should be given to the inclusion of a greater number of industrial workers in the park program, and special effort should be directed to that end. A varied program which will tap the interest of this group is of paramount importance, since the whole scope of the recreation program will eventually find adherents among industrial workers. In the beginning, it will be necessary to discover their more obvious interests and to provide opportunities for the expression of these interests in the park. As the park staff becomes better acquainted with these participants, interest can be stimulated in additional activities. Industrial outings provide an opportunity to introduce these workers to the parks, and facilities should be provided so that these groups can be adequately accommodated.

In view of the great contribution that parks can make to the early education and the recreational life of children, serious consideration should be given to improving the situation with regard to the proportion of children and youths served. This is the period of life when, in the main, continuing life interests are acquired, and it is, therefore, the period when social influences have their greatest effect. For this reason a program of activities for children should be conducted which will introduce them at this early age to an appreciation of the joys of the outdoors, and every effort should be made to obtain the cooperation of all agencies serving children, such as schools, playgrounds, and youth organizations, so as to extend the service of the park in this direction. Such organizations will, of course, have leadership which will contribute to the success of the program, but the park staff should likewise make its contribution; thus the program of these agencies as well as the park program will be improved.

One of the most feasible methods of expanding the service of the parks is by encouraging use by various organizations such as churches, schools, civic bodies, farm organizations, women's clubs, youth organizations, labor unions, and industrial groups, for outings of various kinds. These groups can be approached with offers of service, which might be limited to the provision of facilities, but which can also involve assistance in planning and carrying through a program of activities for the outing. Special facilities should, therefore, be planned to care for such groups with a lay-out somewhat different from the usual family picnic area. For such outings a playfield is necessary, and barbecue pits and fireplaces large enough for large utensils are an asset. Shelters of sufficient size, and in some instances enclosed buildings for winter use, are desirable, and a small amphitheater will also be useful. This kind of use is one of the best ways of increasing interest in and patronage of the parks. People who might never visit the park as individuals are introduced to the park and its attractions in this manner. In addition, these groups usually have in their membership certain people who can give leadership in various activities, and transportation is usually arranged on a cooperative basis, thereby reducing the expense of that item and making it possible for people without transportation to attend the outing. Finally, these organized groups exert considerable influence in their communities and in the State, and their support is of worthwhile consideration to the park movement.

One of the effective ways of increasing the total attendance is to bring about a more even distribution of use with respect to the various days of the week. This is desirable also from the standpoint of the efficient use of facilities and the steady employment of a capable staff. Certain conditions may make this result more difficult to obtain in some situations than in others, but if sufficient attention is given to establishing relationships with individuals and groups in the immediate vicinity of the park and to developing a program of activities of interest to them, there is a great probability that a regular attendance can be built up which will tend to equalize the number of visitors on the various days of the week. Similar attention in the matter of interesting organized groups from a distance will also contribute to this, since most outings by such groups are arranged for week days. Camping accommodations and other simple vacation facilities will also make it possible for people from nearby or from a distance to make more extended use of the park throughout the week.

It is evident that the out-of-State use of State parks is considerable only in comparatively few parks, and therefore the great service of the parks lies in providing recreational opportunities for the people in their immediate vicinity. Appeals for support of these parks, should therefore, be on the basis of the importance of this service rather than on the commercial aspect of the parks as a means of attracting "tourist dollars."

UPPER LEFT: Hiking down a park road.

UPPER RIGHT: A group of young hikers sit down for a rest—and a picture.

BELOW: While parents are enjoying their own park recreation, children are instructed and entertained by a competent teacher. Jones Beach State Park, New York.

RIGHT: Park use is usually a family affair. These people are on the beach at Jones Beach State Park, New York.

BELOW: A park naturalist shows two young owls to a group of visitors at the trailside museum in the Cleveland Metropolitan Parks, Ohio.

ABOVE: Parks are an ideal setting for programs involving large gatherings.

LEFT: Indiana Dunes State Park, Indiana, preserves one of the finest beach stretches along Lake Michigan.

Chapter III. ATTENDANCE

By Days of the Week

IT IS TO BE EXPECTED that the Sunday attendance at State parks would be much larger than any other day of the week, since people usually plan an outing or some other form of recreation or amusement for the week-end period. This is true also of the holidays such as Memorial Day, Independence Day, etc. More free time is available and people can go farther afield. The area which can be served expands in geometric progression; for instance, the area within a 50-mile radius of a park is four times as large as the area within a 25-mile radius, and the park can draw from this larger area on the days on which people have a full day's leisure.

The median [1] figure for Sunday and holiday attendance in relation to total attendance at the parks studied is approximately 40 percent and the range is from 15.8 to 73 percent (Table 2). In view of the fact that the parks have an expanded potential service area about four times as large for Sundays and holidays as for week days, it might be expected that there would be some correlation between the percentage of Sunday and holiday attendance and the ratio of the population within the 25-mile radius to the population density between the 25- and 50-mile circumferences. However, the 10 parks with the highest Sunday and holiday attendance show approximately equal population density between these two circumferences, and there is no indication in the array of figures that this factor is a predominant one in determining the proportionate amount of Sunday and holiday use.

By Period of Day

In 129 out of 135 parks studied, at least 40 percent of the visitors arrived during the afternoon period. The morning period ranked second with 30 out of 135 parks having more than one-third of their patronage arriving then, while in only 10 parks was this true of the evening period. As a matter of fact, 8 parks did not report any visitors arriving in the evening. Givhan's Ferry in South Carolina is a notable exception, at which park only 14.4 percent came in the afternoon and 85.6 percent arrived in the morning. Holland State Park in Michigan has the largest number of arrivals in the evening, with 41 percent of its visitors coming at that time (Table 4).

In a great many parks it would be possible to increase the evening attendance by the presentation of special programs during that period. Campfire programs of various kinds, community singing, vesper services, concerts, pageants, and other dramatic performances, as well as water pageants, swimming, and diving exhibitions, where there is adequate lighting, are some of the activities that have a special appeal when held in the open after dark.

With regard to other days of the week, Saturday has the next highest attendance, ranking second in 15 States (Table 3). Thursday ranks second in 3 States; Friday and Wednesday in 2; and Monday in 1; while Friday and Saturday are tied for second in 1 State, and Wednesday and Saturday in another. Thus, excluding Sunday, there is some variation in the parks reporting in the various States as to the most popular day of the week on which the parks are attended.

In-State and Out-of-State Attendance

Out-of-State use is considerable in comparatively few parks. In 80 of the parks the percentage of out-of-State visitors is less than 15. The median percentage for the parks studied is 11.5 (Table 5). Only 7 parks draw more than 50 percent of their attendance from beyond the State borders. These parks are Interstate Park and Peninsula Park, Wis.; Beach Pond, R. I.; Ascutney Mountain, Vt.; Camden Hills, Maine; Roaring River, Mo.; and Van Buren, Mich. Interstate Park, Wis., is on the border of Minnesota and the nearest large center of population is the Minneapolis-St. Paul district, 40 miles distant. Beach Pond, R. I., is on the border of Connecticut; Ascutney Mountain, Vt., is on the border of New Hampshire; and Roaring River, Mo., is on the border of Arkansas, so it is to be expected that these parks would normally draw visitors across State lines.

Peninsula State Park, Wis., however, is 25 miles from Michigan, and this distance is across Lake Michigan and the park is 175 miles by land to Illinois; Camden Hills, Maine, is 95 miles from the nearest State line, and Van Buren State Park, Mich., is 40 miles from Indiana. These three are shore parks, Camden Hills being on the Atlantic Ocean and the other two on Lake Michigan. They are situated in resort sections and the unusual opportunities for a varied recreation experience in the parks and surrounding country doubtless account for the strong "pull" for out-of-State visitors. In addition, Camden Hills is on U. S. Route No. 1 and travelers to and from Maine's more northerly resort sections visit the area.

Of the eight parks which have an out-of-State attendance of between 40 and 50 percent of the total, Pattison State Park, Wis., and Darling State Forest Park, Vt., are on the border of the State, and Turkey Run State Park, Ind., is within 15 miles of the border. Norris Park, Tenn., situated 40 miles from the nearest State line, is at the site of the Norris Dam, built by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and thousands of visitors come from all parts of the country to see it.

All of the parks which have more than 40 percent of out-of-State visitors offer picnicking and various forms of camping. Swimming is provided in all but 3 of these parks, 2 of which are mountain parks, and good fishing is available on 9 out of the 15. From table 7 it is evident that a considerable variety of recreational activities is provided on these parks in addition to those mentioned.

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[1] "The median is the value of the middle item when the items are arranged according to size." "The mean is the *calculated* average. It is greatly affected by extremes."

A high percentage of out-of-State visitors does not indicate a high total attendance at a park, since the mean of the average daily attendance figures for the 20 parks having the highest percentage of out-of-State attendance is 576, while the mean of the average daily attendance figure for all the parks studied is 595.

Parks which attract a high percentage of out-of-State attendance from a distance very often are in regions which because of climate, scenery or unusual recreational opportunities or a combination of them, become resort places in which enjoyment of the parks is an incident of varying importance. Another factor, undoubtedly, is the total population at what might be called comparatively long distances from the parks. Thus, a very small percentage of Chicago's population uses Turkey Run in Indiana or Devil's Lake in Wisconsin, but that minor percentage of 3,500,000 persons is an important percentage of the total number of persons who visit these parks.

Comparative Attendance

In the 135 parks studied, the average daily attendance for the period reported varies from 17 to 7,666 (Table 6). The mean is 595, which is greatly affected by the comparatively few parks with relatively high daily attendance as evidenced by the fact that the median is 332. This means that half of the parks studied have an average of no more than 332 visitors a day; in fact, 41 parks, or about one-third of the total number, have less than 200 per day; and, as we have seen, a great part of this use is on Sundays and holidays.

A few of the parks have unusually high attendance, and these offer exceptionally fine recreational opportunities. Grand Haven Park in Michigan has by far the largest daily attendance of any of the parks studied, with an average of 7,666 visitors a day. It is ideally located on the shore of Lake Michigan where the Grand River and the lake unite to form an inland bay or lake. It has a very small area (44 acres) and swimming, fishing, camping, picnicking, children's playgrounds, softball, and a playfield are provided. It is within a mile of the town of Grand Haven, which has a population of 8,000, and is about 10 miles from Muskegon and 25 miles from Grand Rapids. It can be reached by three paved highways extending north, south, and east of the park. It has a comparatively low ratio of Sunday and holiday attendance (28.9 percent), indicating a rather steady patronage, explainable chiefly by the fact that it lies within easy week-day use of a considerable population, and its in-State visitors are a little better than 90 percent of its total.

Holland State Park, Mich., only about 18 miles from Grand Haven, is in second place with a daily attendance of 4,365, and is remarkably similar to Grand Haven in its natural features, its program, and in the various ratios presented in Table 6, except that its surrounding population, within 25 miles, is only a little more than three-fifths of that of Grand Haven, while the total population within 50 miles is slightly larger.

Devil's Lake in Wisconsin is third on the list as to attendance with an average daily attendance of 3,446. It has an area of 1,440 acres and is situated on Devil's Lake, about 60 miles north of the Illinois border. It has a somewhat higher ratio of Sunday and holiday attendance of 35.8 percent which, however, is somewhat below the median figure for all parks studied (approximately 40 percent). As is usual in Wisconsin, it has a large proportion of out-of-State visitors, the percentage being 44.39. Devil's Lake offers the largest number of activities provided by any of the parks studied (15), with swimming, picnicking, group camping, hiking, and trailer camping leading in popularity in the order named.

Only 6 out of the 20 parks having the greatest attendance include as much as 500 acres and, in fact, 10 of them have less than 50 acres. (All of these parks, however, front on a body of water, which adds considerably to the activity area of the parks.) This would seem to indicate that the size of the park does not have a great deal to do with its popularity. However, there is for every park and for each section of it an attendance figure beyond which there is a diminishing return in enjoyment to the individual, and, ideally, any park should be large enough and so planned that rarely or never is this point of diminishing returns reached.

Attendance in relation to population

The number of people who live comparatively near a park should determine, to a great extent, the number of people who might be expected to visit it.

As has been seen previously, some parks will draw visitors from a considerable distance, while others will draw very few from beyond a comparatively restricted area surrounding the park. It is difficult to determine, therefore, just what should be considered the "service area" of a park, and that "service area" will undoubtedly vary. However, in order that a measure might be set on the effectiveness of the park program in relation to the population factor, a ratio has been computed between the daily attendance and the number of people living within 25 miles of the park, plus one-sixth of those living between 25 and 50 miles from the park (Table 8). The reason why only one-sixth of the population in this area has been taken is that since it is more expensive and takes more time to travel the additional distance, it is not to be expected that these people will visit the park as often as those who live nearer. Whether or not one-sixth is the proper ratio is, of course, open to question; however, this ratio was decided upon because, averaging all the parks studied, the attendance from the 25- to 50-mile radius was approximately half the attendance from within the 25-mile radius, while the area included was three times that within the circumference of the 25-mile radius. It is realized that this is not an exact formula, but it offers a reasonable basis of comparison.

It will be noted that the Michigan parks rank high both in relation to actual attendance figures, with 8 out of the first 10, and in relation to the ratio of attendance to population, with 24 out of the first 30. While the Michigan parks represent about one-third of the parks studied, this fact does not explain the extent of such a preponderance of well-attended parks.

When the department of conservation in Michigan was established in 1921, the law set forth as its purpose in regard to State park work, "to acquire, maintain, and make available for the *free* use of the public open spaces for recreation." This simple forthright statement recognizing that the primary purpose of parks is to provide recreation, and embodying the policy of free access for the public, has enabled the department to avoid many inhibitions which are present when the purpose is divided or confused. Michigan is fortunate in that the two main portions of the State are peninsulas which give it an extensive shore line on the Great Lakes; furthermore, many inland lakes dot its surface and full advantage has been taken of these natural features in providing a well distributed system of recreational areas. Many of these areas, unfortunately, are rather small, but since so many have water frontage this handicap is to some extent overcome.

In addition to the policy of free entrance to the parks, widespread provision has been made for tent and trailer camping, and nearby communities provide inexpensive accommodations so that low cost vacations are possible. With a relatively high income standard in the industrial communities of the State, the people take advantage of these opportunities. Playgrounds and playfields are common features of park provision, and of course swimming, boating, and other aquatic activities are available.

It was presumed at the outset of the analysis of the data obtained in this study that the size of the population within a certain distance of the park would have an effect on attendance which would outweigh every other factor. However, an examination of the data revealed that the size of surrounding population had a slight effect as compared with other factors, and that no consistent relationship between population and attendance figures is revealed. Mathematically, the correlation is only 0.21. This is also borne out by the scatter diagram (Chart 1) which shows the lack of consistent relationship between population and attendance.

Thus, it is evident that while the presence of centers of large population near a park provides an opportunity for the park staff to create a widespread interest in and attendance at the park, in very many cases full advantage is not taken of this opportunity.

We find in an examination of our figures which show the ratio of attendance to population (Table 8), that there is a definite correlation between this factor and the proportion of Sunday and holiday attendance to that of other days of the week. Arranging the parks in relation to the ratio of attendance to population, we find that the first quarter of the items has an average Sunday and holiday attendance percentage of 28.8; the second quarter, 40.3; the third quarter, 45.2; and the fourth quarter, 47.7. This, of course, is an effect and not a cause.

TABLE 2.—*Sunday and holiday attendance*

State	Park	Percent of total
Minnesota	Sibley	73.0
California	Mount Diablo	71.3
Pennsylvania	Halfway Dam	69.2
Illinois	Fox Ridge	68.3
Indiana	Spring Mill	67.6
Minnesota	Fort Ridgely	67.2
Wisconsin	Wyalusing	65.6
Virginia	Fairy Stone	62.9
Missouri	Washington	60.3
Virginia	Hungry Mother	60.1
Michigan	Rochester	58.8
Missouri	Van Meter	58.5
Virginia	Douthat	58.2
South Carolina	Givhans Ferry	56.5
Wisconsin	Interstate	56.4
Michigan	Utica	56.4
Do	Ortonville	56.2
South Carolina	Poinsett	54.1
Illinois	Giant City	53.4
Mississippi	Percy Quin	53.4
Pennsylvania	S. B. Elliott	53.3
South Carolina	Oconee	52.0
Do	Chester	51.9
Wisconsin	Terry Andrae	51.7
Do	Rib Mountain	50.8
Missouri	Meramec	50.6
North Dakota	International Peace Garden	50.4
Missouri	Babler Memorial	50.2
Tennessee	Big Ridge	49.8
Mississippi	Roosevelt	49.5
Michigan	Monroe	49.5
Do	Middle Straits	49.0
California	Calaveras Big Trees	48.9
Washington	Seven Mile	48.3
Do	Millersylvania	48.1
Indiana	Turkey Run	48.1
Vermont	Ascutney Mountain	48.1
Wisconsin	Pattison	47.8
Mississippi	Tishomingo	47.5
Michigan	Huron	47.1
Missouri	Big Lake	46.9
Michigan	Highland	46.0
Indiana	Shakamac	45.8
Michigan	Island Lake	45.6
Do	Rockwood	45.4
Do	W. J. Hayes	45.4
Rhode Island	Burlingame Reserve	44.5
Missouri	Sam A. Baker	44.3
Michigan	Commerce	43.5
Missouri	Alley Spring	43.5
Michigan	F. W. Fletcher	42.8
Missouri	Lewis and Clark	41.9
Illinois	Lincoln Log Cabin	41.9
Minnesota	Itasca	41.6
Vermont	Darling	41.4
Michigan	Ludington	41.2
Minnesota	Gooseberry Falls	41.0
Florida	Fort Clinch	40.4
New Jersey	High Point	40.4
Wisconsin	Merrick	40.0
Do	Potawatomi	40.0
Missouri	Big Spring	39.8
Wisconsin	Copper Falls	39.6
Michigan	Bay City	39.5
Do	St. Clair	39.4
Missouri	Indian Trail	38.9
Michigan	White Cloud	38.8
South Carolina	Myrtle Beach	38.5
Michigan	Cass Lake	37.3
Kentucky	Pine Mountain	36.7
Tennessee	Norris	35.9
Michigan	Van Buren	35.9
Wisconsin	Devil's Lake	35.8
Kansas	Oberlin Sappa	35.6
Michigan	Silver Lake	35.2
Washington	Moran	35.2
Alabama	Chewacla	34.7
Missouri	Pershing	34.6
Alabama	De Soto	34.4
California	California Redwood	33.8
Massachusetts	Roland C. Nickerson	33.8
Michigan	Hartwick Pines	33.7
Missouri	Round Springs	33.2
South Carolina	Paris Mountain	33.2
Alabama	Monte Sano	33.0
Missouri	Roaring River	32.9
New Hampshire	Moose Brook	32.7
California	Pfeiffer Redwood	32.6

TABLE 2.—*Sunday and holiday attendance*—Continued

State	Park	Percent
Missouri	Deer Run	31.6
South Carolina	Lee	31.1
Pennsylvania	Promised Land	30.8
Missouri	Lake of the Ozarks Highway	30.6
North Dakota	Fort Lincoln	30.3
Michigan	Walled Lake	30.1
Do	William Mitchell	29.6
Wisconsin	Perrot	29.1
Michigan	Grand Haven	28.9
Alabama	Gulf	28.5
Michigan	Benzie	28.1
Do	Gladwin	26.7
Wisconsin	Peninsula	26.5
South Carolina	Edisto	26.3
Michigan	Holland	26.0
Do	Young	25.9
Pennsylvania	Sizerville	25.8
Michigan	Orchard Beach	25.2
Do	P. H. Hoeft	25.1
Do	East Tawas	24.9
Do	Wilderness	24.9
Do	Wilson	24.9
Do	Interlochen	24.0
Do	Higgins Lake	23.7
Do	Onaway	22.9
Do	Otsego	22.6
Do	Lake City	22.4
Do	Charles Mears	22.1
Do	Traverse City	21.9
Do	Straits	21.6
Do	Robinson	20.9
Do	Harrisville	19.6
Do	Aloha	19.4
Do	Magnus	18.3
Do	Cheboygan	18.0
Do	Burt Lake	17.4
Do	Michillimackimac	15.8

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Virginia	Swift Creek	61.9
North Dakota	North Roosevelt	57.1
Missouri	Montserrat	52.8
Do	Cuivre River	44.0
South Carolina	Cheraw	42.3
Tennessee	Shelby Forest	42.2
Maryland	Catoctin	41.5
Rhode Island	Beach Pond	38.3
Maine	Camden Hills	22.9

TABLE 3.—*Proportion of attendance for days of the week for parks reporting, by States*

State	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sundays and holidays
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Alabama	6.2	7.9	9.2	26.8	8.2	8.5	33.2
California	9.4	8.6	9.0	11.0	11.9	12.7	37.4
Florida	12.0	10.6	11.3	8.8	9.0	8.0	40.3
Illinois	7.4	7.1	6.5	8.3	7.3	8.0	55.4
Indiana	6.0	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.3	9.8	53.1
Kansas	10.9	9.2	10.5	8.6	12.6	12.6	35.6
Kentucky	8.7	10.8	9.6	13.0	10.2	11.0	36.7
Maine	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.7	12.2	15.7	22.9
Maryland	7.2	8.2	10.5	10.9	8.2	13.5	41.5
Massachusetts	10.9	12.5	12.9	11.7	13.0	15.7	23.3
Michigan	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.3	10.1	14.1	33.0
Minnesota	7.9	8.3	8.0	8.3	7.4	12.3	47.8
Mississippi	6.0	6.1	9.2	7.0	10.9	10.3	50.5
Missouri	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.3	12.3	40.9
New Hampshire	9.8	12.7	13.4	12.0	8.3	11.1	32.7
New Jersey	7.9	9.4	9.8	11.3	9.1	12.1	40.4
North Dakota	8.8	9.0	11.3	10.0	8.6	11.3	41.0
Pennsylvania	7.9	9.2	10.4	7.1	8.4	13.4	43.6
Rhode Island	8.4	9.4	11.2	8.3	8.1	13.3	41.3
South Carolina	7.5	8.7	9.3	11.6	10.5	12.0	40.4
Tennessee	9.7	8.6	9.7	9.6	8.6	11.1	42.7
Vermont	5.3	8.6	10.8	7.1	11.5	11.1	45.6
Virginia	6.5	5.3	6.6	6.2	5.9	8.8	60.7
Washington	3.7	9.2	12.0	10.6	8.6	9.7	46.2
Wisconsin	9.8	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.1	12.2	40.6
Mean average	8.4	9.2	10.1	10.3	9.4	11.6	41.0

TABLE 4.—*Attendance, by period of day*

Area	Weeks reported	Total attendance	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Alabama:			*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Chewacla	12	15,856	13.5	53.3	33.2
De Soto	13	9,924	4.6	94.1	1.3
Gulf	13	6,456	30.2	48.6	21.2
Monte Sano	13	33,501	13.3	54.8	31.9
California:					
Calaveras Big Trees	7	5,804	62.2	36.8	1.0
California Redwood	10	106,906	46.8	53.2	--------
Mount Diablo	10	14,267	21.2	78.6	.2
Pfeiffer Redwood	11	19,466	47.3	52.7	--------
Florida:					
Fort Clinch	13	9,568	78.7	21.3	--------
Illinois:					
Fox Ridge	17	16,344	14.7	47.5	37.8
Giant City	18	37,521	34.1	46.6	19.3
Lincoln Log Cabin	17	9,398	22.0	50.3	27.7
Indiana:					
Shakamak	18	87,526	34.2	49.2	16.6
Spring Mill	17	87,866	43.7	51.4	4.9
Turkey Run	13	118,525	60.5	31.2	8.3
Kansas:					
Oberlin Sappa	16	16,685	22.4	37.2	40.4
Kentucky:					
Pine Mountain	16	11,493	22.6	59.0	18.4
Maine:					
Camden Hills	15	27,810	29.1	43.6	27.3
Maryland:					
Catoctin	8	7,065	38.1	61.9	--------
Massachusetts:					
Robinson	15	79,401	8.8	57.0	34.2
Roland C. Nickerson	16	19,119	22.6	47.7	29.7
Michigan:					
Aloha	7	21,727	23.2	54.8	22.0
Bay City	11	199,821	15.6	57.2	27.2
Benzie	4	6,941	25.3	56.6	18.1
Burt Lake	7	31,396	28.8	52.0	19.2
Cass Lake	10	105,063	19.3	59.5	21.2
Chas. Mears	8	76,722	17.9	55.5	26.6
Cheboygan	8	21,861	35.3	38.8	25.9
Commerce	11	25,930	15.4	64.0	20.6
East Tawas	7	82,014	24.8	55.7	19.5
F. W. Fletcher	7	6,107	19.0	57.5	23.5
Gladwin	9	16,003	26.3	54.3	19.4
Grand Haven	7	375,644	14.1	46.9	39.0
Harrisville	7	32,865	20.3	56.8	22.9
Hartwick Pines	17	41,839	34.9	50.6	14.5
Higgins Lake	8	17,927	22.5	56.5	21.0
Highland	10	17,342	28.7	55.1	16.2
Holland	8	244,454	12.5	46.4	41.1
Huron	9	35,099	22.7	57.6	19.7
Interlocken	5	37,258	25.3	48.1	26.6
Island Lake	9	202,947	22.0	56.4	21.6
Lake City	4	16,710	22.8	56.4	20.8
Ludington	15	86,361	12.2	57.4	30.4
Magnus	6	28,588	17.6	54.8	27.6
Michillimackinac	6	103,776	15.6	48.1	36.3
Middle Straits	10	26,794	20.6	57.9	21.5
Monroe	4	44,770	20.1	49.2	30.7
Onaway	7	16,860	19.0	62.5	18.5
Orchard Beach	4	28,312	11.9	57.8	30.3
Ortonville	10	17,046	18.3	55.6	26.1
Otsego	17	33,113	33.0	42.8	24.2
P. H. Hoeft	7	16,346	20.6	50.8	28.6
Rochester	10	60,832	13.3	62.4	24.3
Rockwood	4	4,336	18.7	60.9	20.4
Saint Clair	9	73,462	21.0	59.0	20.0
Silver Lake	6	25,544	16.4	62.5	21.1
Straits	7	19,949	17.1	52.3	30.6
Traverse City	4	17,194	19.6	56.3	24.1
Utica	10	53,693	21.4	61.2	17.4
Van Buren	7	17,564	22.5	55.7	21.8
Walled Lake	12	80,902	22.7	54.2	23.1
White Cloud	5	11,461	16.6	53.0	30.4
W. J. Hayes	6	78,223	25.3	58.5	16.2
Wilderness	5	11,556	14.1	54.0	31.9
William Mitchell	6	36,275	17.8	57.0	25.2
Wilson	5	24,499	20.9	54.9	24.2
Young	5	9,677	20.1	64.1	15.8
Minnesota:					
Fort Ridgely	18	26,657	26.6	59.4	14.0
Gooseberry Falls	17	72,307	29.0	57.4	13.6
Itasca	17	85,037	28.3	61.0	10.7
Sibley	17	20,859	16.6	67.2	16.2
Mississippi:					
Percy Quin	16	6,648	29.0	47.1	23.9
Roosevelt	13	1,550	18.1	56.4	25.5
Tishomingo	16	5,399	27.0	54.1	18.9
Missouri:					
Alley Spring	15	12,981	37.8	51.6	10.6
Babler Memorial	11	17,117	28.4	51.4	20.2
Big Lake	13	29,149	20.6	58.1	21.3
Big Spring	13	36,421	42.5	42.1	15.4
Cuivre River	16	9,161	17.4	50.7	31.9
Deer Run	16	3,628	25.7	47.3	27.0
Indian Trail	16	3,625	29.9	55.4	14.7
Lake of the Ozarks Highway	16	91,161	36.7	54.3	9.0
Lewis & Clark	13	118,194	23.2	38.5	38.3
Meramec	16	59,687	35.4	53.3	11.3
Montserrat	16	12,733	20.3	43.7	36.0
Pershing	12	2,598	24.6	57.6	17.8
Roaring River	16	55,548	36.6	45.9	17.5
Round Spring	13	14,478	38.6	60.7	.7
Sam A. Baker	14	7,012	36.0	56.8	7.2
Sequiota	13	16,955	28.3	51.6	20.1

TABLE 4.—*Attendance, by period of day*—Continued

Area	Weeks reported	Total attendance	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
			Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
Van Meter	10	8, 216	24. 0	60. 4	15. 6
Washington	16	11, 609	37. 7	41. 4	20. 9
NEW HAMPSHIRE:					
Moose Brook	14	27, 371	16. 0	64. 5	19. 5
NEW JERSEY:					
High Point	15	77, 309	23. 8	58. 8	17. 4
NORTH DAKOTA:					
Fort Lincoln	17	36, 357	22. 4	42. 3	35. 3
International Peace Garden	18	15, 351	21. 9	68. 0	10. 1
North Roosevelt	15	13, 272	25. 2	66. 9	7. 9
PENNSYLVANIA:					
S. B. Elliott	14	42, 792	28. 0	72. 0	--------
Halfway Dam	11	13, 091	5. 5	78. 9	15. 6
Promised Land	13	13, 243	55. 1	44. 9	--------
Sizerville	14	33, 713	--------	71. 3	28. 7
RHODE ISLAND:					
Beach Pond	12	29, 343	9. 8	58. 7	31. 5
Burlingame Reservation	14	25, 268	21. 1	61. 6	17. 3
SOUTH CAROLINA:					
Cheraw	14	25, 999	25. 7	49. 9	24. 4
Chester	17	31, 993	17. 7	64. 2	18. 1
Edisto	11	23, 522	60. 7	39. 3	--------
Givhans Ferry	15	7, 063	85. 6	14. 4	--------
Lee	16	14, 173	19. 3	63. 7	17. 0
Myrtle Beach	18	52, 805	29. 6	41. 4	29. 0
Oconee	15	24, 013	25. 0	51. 3	23. 7
Paris Mountain	13	62, 905	27. 0	47. 0	26. 0
Poinsett	13	16, 469	15. 0	67. 2	17. 8
TENNESSEE:					
Big Ridge	10	33, 293	27. 4	72. 6	--------
Norris	9	33, 622	29. 9	70. 1	--------
Shelby Forest	13	26, 980	29. 0	63. 1	7. 9
VERMONT:					
Ascutney Mountain	6	4, 015	24. 4	58. 1	17. 5
Darling	10	3, 303	25. 6	57. 0	17. 4
VIRGINIA:					
Douthat	17	27, 045	27. 8	64. 5	7. 7
Fairy Stone	17	41, 739	36. 1	60. 2	3. 7
Hungry Mother	17	56, 253	41. 9	52. 1	6. 0
Swift Creek	9	76, 032	15. 8	63. 9	20. 3
WASHINGTON:					
Millersylvania	15	44, 183	34. 9	50. 2	14. 9
Moran	12	13, 521	24. 9	63. 8	11. 3
Seven Mile	11	35, 569	5. 9	59. 6	34. 5
WISCONSIN:					
Copper Falls	10	26, 449	32. 5	62. 9	4. 6
Devil's Lake	17	410, 047	27. 3	59. 5	13. 2
Interstate	6	53. 438	22. 9	67. 2	9. 9
Merrick	11	20, 064	26. 6	59. 9	13. 5
Pattison	17	87, 038	19. 6	58. 5	21. 9
Peninsula	7	68, 194	33. 6	53. 8	12. 6
Perrot	4	2, 849	38. 9	47. 3	13. 8
Potawatomi	11	23, 263	24. 2	63. 4	12. 4
Rib Mountain	17	95, 267	21. 4	66. 2	12. 4
Terry Andrae	10	25, 950	35. 9	58. 1	6. 0
Wyalusing	5	5, 886	25. 5	70. 7	3. 8

TABLE 5.—*Out-of-State Attendance*

State	Park	Percent of total
Wisconsin	Interstate	72. 44
Rhode Island	Beach Pond	[1] 65. 78
Vermont	Ascutney Mountain	64. 86
Maine	Camden Hills	[1] 58. 47
Missouri	Roaring River	51. 31
Wisconsin	Peninsula	50. 62
Michigan	Van Buren	50. 35
Missouri	Van Meter	49. 90
Wisconsin	Devil's Lake	44. 39
Do	Pattison	43. 40
Tennessee	Norris	42. 27
Indiana	Turkey Run	41. 86
Vermont	Darling	41. 33
Missouri	Lake of the Ozarks Highway	40. 74
Do	Montserrat	[1] 40. 38
Minnesota	Itasca	37. 33
Missouri	Sequiota	36. 82
Do	Indian Trail	35. 92
Florida	Fort Clinch	35. 48
Wisconsin	Copper Falls	35. 25
Michigan	Magnus	34. 38
Wisconsin	Merrick	34. 32
Missouri	Deer Run	33. 30
Virginia	Hungry Mother	32. 76
Minnesota	Gooseberry Falls	30. 81
Wisconsin	Perrot	30. 50
Missouri	Big Spring	30. 19
Michigan	Charles Mears	29. 55
Do	Interlochen	29. 29
Alabama	De Soto	29. 05
Wisconsin	Potawatomi	28. 59
Michigan	Michillimackinac	28. 30
North Dakota	International Peace Garden	27. 39
New Jersey	High Point	27. 05
Michigan	Wilderness	27. 02
Do	Silver Lake	26. 69
Missouri	Lewis and Clark	25. 85
Michigan	Straits	25. 09
Do	Burt Lake	24 05
Do	Cheboygan	23. 67
Do	Orchard Beach	23. 66
Wisconsin	Wyalusing	22. 92
Virginia	Fairy Stone	22. 89
Michigan	Benzie	22. 88
Do	Ludington	21. 57
Washington	Moran	20. 71
Michigan	W. J. Hayes	20. 31
Indiana	Spring Mill	19. 56
Michigan	Young	19. 51
Do	Traverse City	19. 33
Do	Monroe	17. 81
Massachusetts	Roland C. Nickerson	17. 78
Wisconsin	Terry Andrae	17. 49
Rhode Island	Burlingame Reservation	17. 26
Mississippi	Tishomingo	16. 73
Wisconsin	Rib Mountain	16. 31
New Hampshire	Moose Brook	15. 29
Michigan	Hartwick Pines	14. 91
Missouri	Alley Spring	14. 57
South Carolina	Edisto	14. 22
Do	Myrtle Beach	14. 01
Kentucky	Pine Moutain	13. 79
Maryland	Catoctin	[1] 12. 94
North Dakota	Fort Lincoln	12. 36
Alabama	Gulf	12. 14
Tennessee	Big Ridge	12. 07
Virginia	Douthat	11. 95
Michigan	Wilson	11. 71
Do	Holland	11. 67
Do	Otsego	11. 16
South Carolina	Cheraw	[1] 10. 99
Illinois	Lincoln Log Cabin	10. 85
Missouri	Sam A. Baker	10. 75
Do	Round Spring	10. 49
Michigan	Higgins Lake	10. 44
Do	White Cloud	9. 90
North Dakota	North Roosevelt	[1] 9. 80
Alabama	Monte Sano	9. 75
Michigan	Onaway	9. 61
Do	William Mitchell	9. 53
Alabama	Chewacla	9. 43
Michigan	Grand Haven	9. 25
Pennsylvania	Promised Land	9. 22
Washington	Seven Mile	9. 22
Missouri	Big Lake	8. 95
Pennsylvania	S. B. Elliott	8. 15
Missouri	Meramec	7. 66
Michigan	Lake City	7. 07
Indiana	Shakamac	6. 93
Massachusetts	Robinson	6. 72
Kansas	Oberlin Sappa	6. 57
Michigan	Rockwood	5. 88
Do	P. H. Hoeft	5. 85
California	California Redwoods	5. 76
Do	Pfeiffer Redwoods	5. 45
Missouri	Pershing	5. 12
Michigan	Aloha	5. 04
Pennsylvania	Sizerville	4. 72
Illinois	Giant City	4. 71
Michigan	F. W. Fletcher	4. 70
Do	Harrisville	4. 43
Pennsylvania	Halfway Dam	4. 40
Michigan	East Tawas	4. 31
South Carolina	Oconee	4. 30
Do	Poinsett	4. 06
Minnesota	Sibley	3. 71
Mississippi	Roosevelt	3. 68
California	Calaveras Big Trees	3. 65
Virginia	Swift Creek	[1] 3. 48
Michigan	Bay City	3. 47
Missouri	Cuivre River	[1] 3. 35
Minnesota	Fort Ridgely	3. 03
Illinois	Fox Ridge	3. 00
Missouri	Washington	2. 90
Michigan	Gladwin	2. 87
Do	Huron	2. 86
Do	Saint Clair	2. 83
Washington	Millersylvania	2. 82
California	Mount Diablo	2. 75
Michigan	Ortonville	2. 74
South Carolina	Chester	2. 64
Michigan	Middle Straits	1. 81
Do	Commerce	1. 75
Do	Cass Lake	1. 73
Do	Highland	1. 63
Do	Walled Lake	1. 56
Do	Rochester	1. 48
Do	Island Lake	1. 45
South Carolina	Lee	1. 44
Missouri	Babler Memorial	1. 26
Michigan	Utica	. 96
Tennessee	Shelby Forest	[1] . 92
South Carolina	Givhan Ferry	. 74
Do	Paris Mountain	. 62
Mississippi	Percy Quin	. 41

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[1] Recreational demonstration areas.

Table 6.—*Summary: Park use data,*

State and area	Date opened	Acreage	Average daily attendance	Population within 25 miles	Population within 50 miles	Estimated population area served [1]	Ratio of population area to average daily attendance	Sunday and holiday ratio to total	Age groups	
									18 years and over	Under 18 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MICHIGAN:										
Grand Haven	1920	44	7,666	139,488	441,292	189,790	25	28.9	76.09	23.91
Holland	1926	44	4,365	93,832	456,790	154,326	35	26.0	70.56	29.44
WISCONSIN: Devil's Lake	1911	1,440	3,446	175,270	221,833	183,030	53	35.8	83.18	16.82
MICHIGAN:										
Island Lake	1923	51	3,221	19,274	2,597,160	448,930	139	45.6	71.85	28.15
Bay City	1922	130	2,595	112,708	427,400	165,157	64	39.5	73.07	26.93
Michillimackinac	------	27	2,471	17,984	67,775	26,282	11	15.8	81.72	18.28
W. J. Hayes	1922	463	1,862	207,683	801,579	306,667	165	45.4	69.79	30.21
East Tawas	1920	16	1,674	15,524	110,176	31,299	19	24.9	71.25	28.75
Monroe	1935	[2] 529	1,599	89,598	2,531,287	496,547	311	49.5	72.22	27.78
CALIFORNIA: California Redwoods	1903	9,997	1,527	259,956	825,120	354,150	232	33.8	83.51	16.49
MICHIGAN:										
Cass Lake	------	78	1,501	449,582	2,597,160	807,512	538	37.3	66.21	33.79
Charles Mears	1916	15	1,370	32,561	155,125	52,988	39	22.1	70.02	29.98
INDIANA: Turkey Run	1916	1,302	1,302	120,082	262,482	193,815	149	48.1	90.15	9.85
MISSOURI: Lewis and Clark	1934	40	1,299	178,842	881,319	295,922	228	41.9	79.97	20.03
WISCONSIN: Interstate	1900	675	1,272	58,212	1,063,920	225,833	178	56.4	71.21	28.79
VIRGINIA: Swift Creek	1938	7,610	1,207	324,429	507,905	355,008	294	61.9	77.03	22.97
MICHIGAN:										
Saint Clair	1924	17	1,166	71,966	214,626	95,743	82	39.4	72.34	27.66
Interlochen	1917	278	1,065	42,061	85,898	49,367	46	24.0	75.37	24.63
Orchard Beach	1921	24	1,011	36,165	61,211	40,339	40	25.2	78.61	21.39
Walled Lake	1923	26	963	449,582	2,597,160	807,518	739	30.1	67.70	32.30
Rochester	1923	47	869	449,582	2,597,160	807,518	929	58.8	71.51	28.49
William Mitchell	1920	121	863	35,719	116,088	49,114	57	29.6	74.35	25.65
Ludington	1926	3,096	822	29,172	61,211	34,511	42	41.2	77.22	22.78
MISSOURI: Lake of the Ozarks Highway	1936	265	814	36,838	178,315	60,376	74	30.6	59.00	41.00
WISCONSIN: Rib Mountain	1927	370	801	77,502	272,040	109,925	137	50.8	81.34	18.66
MICHIGAN: Utica	1922	41	767	449,582	2,597,160	807,518	1,053	56.4	59.40	40.60
MASSACHUSETTS: Robinson	1934	995	756	408,297	1,707,845	624,288	826	20.9	56.38	43.62
INDIANA: Spring Mill	1927	1,294	738	90,125	378,987	138,269	187	67.6	76.29	23.71
NEW JERSEY: High Point	1923	12,000	736	39,016	3,580,414	629,249	855	40.4	78.82	21.18
WISCONSIN: Pattison	1920	1,140	731	197,308	218,741	200,880	275	47.8	73.31	26.69
MINNESOTA: Itasca	1891	31,816	715	21,533	117,600	37,544	53	41.6	79.41	20.59
MICHIGAN: Wilson	1922	32	700	26,574	242,767	62,606	89	24.9	72.32	27.68
INDIANA: Shakamak	1929	1,022	695	167,693	412,857	208,554	300	45.8	81.01	18.99
SOUTH CAROLINA: Paris Mountain	1937	1,275	691	249,353	593,688	306,743	444	33.2	80.24	19.76
MICHIGAN:										
Magnus	1921	13	681	34,580	77,543	41,740	61	18.3	77.73	22.27
Harrisville	1920	12	671	9,770	110,176	26,504	40	19.6	71.37	28.63
Burt Lake	1921	202	641	16,456	77,543	26,637	42	17.4	75.72	24.28
Traverse City	1920	15	614	34,143	85,898	42,769	70	21.9	76.10	23.90
MINNESOTA: Gooseberry Falls	1936	638	608	8,897	205,940	41,738	69	41.0	87.14	12.86
MICHIGAN:										
Silver Lake	1920	25	608	32,561	153,125	52,655	87	35.2	69.16	30.84
Lake City	1923	323	597	35,719	116,088	49,114	72	22.4	65.21	34.79
Huron	1924	245	557	31,132	154,501	51,693	93	47.1	71.97	28.03
TENNESSEE: Norris	1936	3,887	543	218,209	597,147	281,366	518	35.9	86.51	13.49
MISSOURI:										
Meramec	1928	7,124	533	53,331	814,464	180,186	338	50.6	83.33	16.67
Roaring River	1928	2,591	495	52,802	194,597	76,434	154	32.9	80.94	19.06
TENNESSEE: Big Ridge	1936	4,592	476	218,209	597,147	281,366	591	49.8	80.46	19.54
VIRGINIA: Hungry Mother	1936	2,400	473	87,952	435,203	145,828	308	60.1	82.14	17.86
WASHINGTON: Seven Mile	1933	6,000	462	150,477	198,299	158,447	343	48.3	77.65	22.35
MICHIGAN: Aloha	1923	37	443	16,456	77,543	26,637	60	19.4	76.26	23.74
PENNSYLVANIA: S. B. Elliott	------	2,000	436	118,159	651,334	207,023	475	53.3	76.79	23.21
WASHINGTON: Millersylvania	1921	760	421	98,567	268,333	126,861	301	48.1	66.73	33.27
SOUTH CAROLINA: Myrtle Beach	1936	320	419	35,354	41,528	36,383	87	38.5	70.32	29.68
MICHIGAN: Straits	1924	53	407	17,984	49,698	23,269	57	21.6	74.26	25.74
MISSOURI: Big Springs	1925	4,476	400	32,906	120,339	47,478	119	39.8	83.37	16.63
MICHIGAN:										
Cheboygan	1920	15	390	16,456	77,543	26,637	68	18.0	53.36	46.64
Middle Straits	------	36	383	449,582	2,597,160	807,518	2,108	49.0	69.28	30.72
WISCONSIN:										
Copper Falls	1929	1,080	379	38,990	95,207	48,359	128	39.6	81.11	18.89
Terry Andrae	1928	92	371	94,423	1,065,182	256,219	691	51.7	79.64	20.36
ALABAMA: Monte Sano	1939	1,990	368	44,970	177,475	67,054	182	33.0	82.31	17.69
MICHIGAN:										
Van Buren	1923	116	358	62,904	397,980	118,751	332	35.9	72.12	27.88
Hartwick Pines	1927	8,636	352	10,284	58,898	18,386	52	33.7	82.35	17.65
VIRGINIA: Fairy Stone	1936	5,000	351	72,205	376,403	112,995	350	62.9	81.78	18.22
RHODE ISLAND: Beach Pond	1936	1,500	349	244,622	1,246,134	411,540	1,179	38.3	77.31	22.69
PENNSYLVANIA: Sizerville	------	150	344	67,855	331,147	111,737	325	25.8	69.63	30.37
MICHIGAN:										
Onaway	1920	158	344	22,832	73,342	31,250	91	22.9	68.22	31.78
Commerce	------	193	337	449,582	2,597,160	807,512	2,396	43.5	62.11	37.89
P. H. Hoeft	1920	300	334	12,765	73,342	22,861	68	25.1	73.69	26.31
Wilderness	1927	6,369	330	17,984	67,775	26,282	80	24.9	80.61	19.39
White Cloud	1920	101	327	80,923	489,670	149,048	456	38.8	73.86	26.14
Higgins Lake	1924	180	320	10,284	80,953	22,062	69	23.7	76.41	23.59
MISSOURI: Big Lake	1932	132	320	79,989	238,691	106,606	333	40.9	80.94	19.06
NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Lincoln	------	740	306	20,792	67,910	28,645	94	30.3	74.00	26.00
SOUTH CAROLINA: Edisto	1937	1,255	305	40,936	214,955	69,939	229	26.3	75.82	24.18
WISCONSIN: Potawatomi	1928	1,046	302	34,219	296,017	77,852	258	40.0	80.99	19.01
ILLINOIS: Giant City	1928	916	298	119,646	423,012	170,207	571	53.4	79.68	20.32
TENNESSEE: Shelby Forest	1938	12,262	297	355,190	740,798	419,459	1,412	42.2	80.13	19.87
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Moose Brook	------	755	279	38,959	233,674	71,411	256	32.7	62.69	37.31
MICHIGAN:										
Otsego	1921	52	278	22,429	58,898	28,507	103	22.6	69.60	30.40
Young	1920	559	276	34,580	77,543	41,740	151	25.9	72.57	27.43
SOUTH CAROLINA: Chester	1939	522	268	26,991	252,655	64,601	241	51.9	88.07	11.93
MAINE: Camden Hills	1936	3,768	265	55,228	475,000	125,190	472	22.9	90.18	9.82

[1] Represents the population within 25 miles plus ⅙ of population within 50 miles.
[2] 395 acres leased.

arranged in order of average daily attendance

Mode of transportation		Origin		Ratio of participation to attendance	Number of activities offered	Activities reported most popular				
Occupants of vehicles	Pedestrians	In-State	Out-State							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
91.94	8.06	90.75	9.25	0.183	8	Swimming	Camp trailer	Picnicking	Group camping	Fishing.
94.43	5.57	88.33	11.67	.112	9	do	Playgrounds	Fishing	Picnicking	Softball.
96.15	3.85	55.61	44.39	.303	15	do	Picnicking	Group camping	Hiking	Camp trails.
93.04	6.96	98.55	1.45	.364	12	do	do	Tent camping	Camp trails	Playgrounds.
100.00		96.53	3.47	.244	5	Tent camping	Swimming	Picnicking	Playgrounds	
86.94	13.06	71.70	28.30	.061	5	History	do	do	Camping	Do.
88.92	11.08	79.69	20.31	.353	7	Swimming	Picnicking	Fishing	Tent camping	Do.
63.71	36.29	95.69	4.31	.065	4	do	do			
98.89	1.11	82.19	17.81	.318	7	do	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Fishing	Group camping.
100.00		94.24	5.76	.293	8	Group camping	Picnicking	Swimming	Dancing	Baseball.
99.03	.97	98.27	1.73	.389	4	Picnicking	Swimming	Playgrounds	Fishing	
81.49	18.51	70.45	29.55	.234	4	Swimming	Tent camping	do	Picnicking	
100.00		58.14	41.86	1.286	10	Hiking	Picnicking	Photography	Sports	Group camping.
94.34	5.66	74.15	25.85	.321	5	Fishing	Swimming	Rowing	Picnicking	Do.
100.00		27.56	72.44	.286	10	Picnicking	Playgrounds	Group camping	Swimming	Dancing.
100.00		96.52	3.48	.966	13	Swimming	Picnicking	Beach games	Horseshoes	Singing.
86.96	13.04	97.17	2.83	.597	7	do	Playgrounds	Fishing	do	Softball.
90.39	9.61	70.71	29.29	.014	5	do	Picnicking			
99.26	.74	76.34	23.66	.305	9	do	Horseshoes	Croquet	Picnicking	Playgrounds.
98.02	1.98	98.44	1.56	.543	6	do	Group camping	Fishing	Playgrounds	Picnicking.
99.43	.57	98.52	1.48	.088	3	Picnicking	Playground	Baseball		
80.86	19.14	90.47	9.53	.164	6	do	Camp trails	Swimming	Fishing	
100.00		78.43	21.57	1.733	10	do	Hiking	History	Swimming	Group camping.
97.44	2.56	59.26	40.74	.903	1	do				
100.00		83.69	16.31	.897	4	Hiking	Picnicking			
96.24	3.76	99.04	.96	.480	11	Swimming	Playgrounds	Softball	Group camping	Picnicking.
48.52	51.48	93.28	6.72	.471	7	do	Baseball	do	Picnicking	Bicycling.
99.88	.12	80.44	19.56	1.804	6	History	Geology	Picnicking	Rowing	Tent camping.
100.00		72.95	27.05	.608	8	Picnicking	History	Swimming	Group camping	Photography.
100.00		56.60	43.40	.852	10	History	Picnicking	do	Playgrounds	Group camping.
100.00		62.67	37.33	.800	10	do	do	Group camping	Fishing	Swimming.
92.03	7.97	88.29	11.71	.552	8	Camp trails	Camping tents	Swimming	Group camping	Rowing.
97.80	2.20	93.07	6.93	1.486	8	Swimming	Picnicking	Rowing	Fishing	Playgrounds.
100.00		99.38	.62	.337	3	do	do	Tent camping		
91.94	8.06	65.62	34.38		4					
91.08	8.92	95.57	4.43	.225	4	Swimming	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Softball	
96.89	3.11	75.95	24.05	.316	10	Tent camping	Swimming	do	Fishing	Do.
95.86	4.14	80.67	19.33	.648	6	Group camping	do	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Horseshoes.
100.00		69.19	30.81	.936	8	Hiking	Group activities	Picnicking	Other sports	Swimming.
90.18	9.82	73.31	26.69	.427	5	Group camping	Swimming	Fishing	Camp trails	Picnicking.
78.52	21.48	92.93	7.07	.511	6	Picnicking	do	Playgrounds	Softball	Horseshoes.
100.00		97.14	2.86		5					
100.00		57.73	42.27	.203	5	Picnicking	Swimming	Horseback riding		
98.85	1.15	92.34	7.66	.727	5	Other sports	do	Baseball		
100.00		48.69	51.31	.569	7	Fishing	Hiking	Picnicking	Group camping	Photography.
100.00		87.93	12.07	.560	10	Swimming	Rowing	do	Fishing	Horseback riding.
100.00		67.24	32.76	.334	5	Picnicking	Swimming	Rowing	Motor boating	Hiking.
99.94	.06	90.78	9.22	.316	5	do	Hiking	Bicycling	Group camping	Fishing.
72.26	27.74	94.96	5.04		5					
100.00		91.85	8.15	.599	2	Picnicking	Swimming			
98.23	1.77	97.18	2.82	.340	3	Swimming	Fishing			
100.00		85.99	14.01	.589	6	Picnicking	Swimming	Camp trails	Camping tents	
91.46	8.54	74.91	25.09	.338	5	Group camping	Picnicking	Playgrounds	Swimming	Horseshoes.
100.00		69.81	30.19	1.718	4	Other sports	Swimming	do		
74.16	25.84	76.33	23.67		2					
93.80	6.20	98.19	1.81	.238	5	Group camping	Playgrounds	Swimming	Picnicking	
100.00		64.75	35.25	.415	9	Picnicking	do	Photography	Hiking	Fishing.
99.40	.60	82.51	17.49	.991	7	Swimming	do	Dancing	Horseshoes	Soccer.
98.76	1.24	90.25	9.75	.294	5	Picnicking	Hiking	Horseback riding		
94.86	5.14	49.65	50.35	.842	4	Swimming	Playgrounds	Group camping		
100.00		85.09	14.91		2					
100.00		77.11	22.89	.245	11	Swimming	Rowing	Picnicking	Fishing	Camping tents.
97.88	2.12	34.22	65.78	.702	8	do	Picnicking	Fishing	Rowing	Tent camping.
100.00		95.28	4.72	1.024	8	do	do	Hiking	Group camping	Golf.
99.25	.75	90.39	9.61	.972	9	do	Playgrounds	Fun nights	Hiking	Horseshoes.
86.81	13.19	98.25	1.75	.226	2	Tent camping	Picnicking			
87.67	12.33	94.15	5.85	.110	8	Group activities	Camp trails	Swimming	Other sports	Picnicking.
99.76	.24	72.98	27.02		4					
84.73	15.27	90.10	9.90	.066	8	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Baseball	Group camping	Camping trails.
100.00		89.56	10.44		4					
99.54	.46	91.05	8.95	1.038	6	Swimimng	Nature study	Other sports	Group activities	
97.82	2.18	87.64	12.36	.750	4	Nature study	Archeological site	Picnicking	Fishing	
100.00		85.78	14.22	.580	5	Swimming	Picnicking	Group camping	do	
99.85	.15	71.41	28.59	.382	9	Picnicking	Swimming	Playgrounds	Camp trials	Fishing.
99.95	.05	95.29	4.71	1.354	9	do	Hiking	Dancing	History	Baseball.
84.76	15.24	99.08	.92		2					
93.83	6.17	84.71	15.29	.840	6	Swimming	Picnicking			
100.00		88.84	11.16		5					
98.95	1.05	80.49	19.51	.106	4	Swimming	Picnicking	Group camping		
100.00		97.36	2.64	.293	6	Picnicking	Swimming	Tent camping	Camp trails	
100.00		41.53	58.47	.480	5	do	Hiking			

Table 6.—*Summary: Park use data, arranged*

State and area	Date opened	Acreage	Average daily attendance	Population within 25 miles	Population within 50 miles	Estimated population area served [1]	Ratio of population area to average daily attendance	Sunday and holiday ratio to total	Age groups	
									18 years and over	Under 18 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Carolina: Cheraw	1936	705	265	107, 395	488, 626	170, 935	645	42. 3	65. 48	34. 52
Wisconsin: Merrick	1932	291	261	83, 191	252, 699	111, 442	427	40. 0	74. 32	25. 68
Rhode Island: Burlingame Reservation	1934	2, 987	258	199, 690	1, 624, 422	437, 145	1, 694	44. 5	70. 17	29. 83
Michigan: Gladwin	1920	12	254	26, 574	242, 767	62, 606	246	26. 7	56. 99	43. 01
California: Pfeiffer Redwood	1933	684	253	19, 526	65, 016	27, 108	107	32. 6	81. 66	18. 34
Michigan:										
Benzie	1923	180	248	34, 143	87, 001	42, 953	173	28. 1	72. 87	27. 13
Highland	1922	114	248	449, 582	2, 597, 160	807, 518	3, 256	46. 0	70. 52	29. 48
Ortonville	1923	100	244	451, 240	2, 628, 167	814, 068	3, 336	56. 2	70. 30	29. 70
South Carolina: Oconee	1937	1, 165	229	87, 456	465, 558	150, 474	657	52. 0	69. 31	30. 69
Virginia: Douthat	1936	4, 980	227	56, 766	336, 939	103, 462	456	58. 2	86. 73	13. 27
Missouri: Babler Memorial	--------	1, 874	222	1, 089, 309	1, 490, 866	1, 155, 568	5, 205	50. 2	80. 81	19. 19
Minnesota: Fort Ridgely	1912	214	212	53, 887	240, 600	85, 006	401	67. 2	73. 89	26. 11
California: Mount Diablo	1931	1, 957	204	754, 275	1, 580, 924	892, 050	4, 373	71. 3	87. 79	12. 21
Alabama: Cbewacla	1939	545	189	20, 457	116, 350	36, 349	192	34. 7	79. 02	20. 98
Missouri: Sequiota	1926	15	186	120, 958	249, 748	142, 423	766	--------	62. 50	37. 50
South Carolina: Poinsett	--------	1, 000	181	46, 394	110, 064	57, 005	315	54. 1	70. 29	29. 71
Minnesota: Sibley	1920	355	175	48, 319	203, 000	74, 064	423	73. 0	73. 72	26. 28
Massachusetts: Roland C. Nickerson	1934	1, 707	171	7, 271	67, 156	17, 252	101	33. 8	63. 01	36. 99
Pennsylvania: Halfway Dam	--------	455	170	272, 682	883, 854	374, 546	2, 203	69. 2	67. 83	32. 17
Wisconsin: Wyalusing	1917	1, 671	168	58, 893	112, 728	67, 865	404	65. 6	82. 77	17. 23
Washington: Moran	1920	5, 195	162	65, 277	188, 775	85, 860	530	35. 2	73. 73	26. 27
Missouri: Round Spring	1924	76	159	25, 491	129, 069	42, 754	269	33. 2	77. 96	22. 04
Michigan: Rockwood	1922	37	155	449, 582	2, 531, 287	796, 539	5, 139	45. 4	63. 88	36. 12
Kansas: Oberlin Sappa	1939	481	149	10, 900	33, 630	14, 688	99	35. 6	73. 28	26. 72
Pennsylvania: Promised Land	--------	1, 000	145	205, 177	1, 222, 724	374, 771	2, 585	30. 8	67. 45	32. 55
Wisconsin: Peninsula	1928	3, 400	139	43, 541	86, 387	50, 682	365	26. 5	86. 28	13. 72
Illinois: Fox Ridge	1938	415	137	80, 356	284, 900	114, 447	836	68. 3	79. 02	20. 98
South Carolina: Lee	1939	2, 109	127	32, 370	119, 675	46, 921	360	31. 1	82. 35	17. 65
North Dakota: North Roosevelt	--------	1, 453	126	9, 709	33, 572	13, 686	109	57. 1	73. 92	26. 08
Maryland: Catoctin	1936	8, 750	126	157, 268	1, 550, 000	389, 390	3, 090	41. 5	72. 14	27. 86
Michigan: F. W. Fletcher	1921	160	125	29, 904	53, 674	33, 866	270	42. 8	74. 21	25. 79
Missouri: Alley Spring	1925	427	124	34, 449	101, 810	45, 674	368	43. 5	71. 78	28. 22
North Dakota: International Peace Garden	--------	888	122	3, 810	15, 727	5, 796	48	50. 4	82. 07	17. 93
California: Calvaveras Big Trees	1931	1, 951	118	19, 526	40, 358	22, 997	195	48. 9	74. 10	25. 90
Missouri:										
Van Meter	1934	506	117	70, 076	285, 472	105, 975	906	58. 5	73. 56	26. 44
Montserrat	--------	3, 311	114	73, 846	390, 000	126, 538	1, 110	52. 8	69. 72	30. 28
Alabama: De Soto	1939	4, 575	109	36, 103	191, 211	61, 954	568	34. 4	69. 97	30. 03
Florida: Fort Clinch	1932	980	105	59, 692	188, 813	81, 212	773	40. 4	76. 64	23. 36
Missouri: Washington	--------	694	104	26, 485	1, 141, 889	212, 386	2, 042	60. 3	75. 33	24. 67
Kentucky: Pine Mountain	--------	2, 200	103	146, 000	353, 250	180, 542	1, 753	36. 7	83. 59	16. 41
Wisconsin: Perrot	1936	1, 010	101	108, 477	252, 699	132, 514	1, 312	29. 1	85. 61	14. 39
Vermont: Ascutney Mountain	1935	1, 200	96	61, 702	275, 875	97, 398	1, 015	48. 1	81. 62	18. 38
Missouri: Cuivre River	1936	5, 728	82	55, 916	1, 280, 067	259, 941	3, 170	44. 0	74. 62	25. 38
Illinois: Lincoln Log Cabin	1935	86	79	80, 356	284, 900	114, 447	1, 449	41. 9	78, 04	21. 96
Missouri: Sam A. Baker	1926	4, 422	72	32, 676	148, 493	51, 937	721	44. 3	77. 88	22. 12
Alabama: Gulf	1939	3, 721	71	6, 363	97, 379	21, 532	303	28. 5	77. 60	22. 40
South Carolina: Givhans Ferry	1937	1, 235	67	44, 984	160, 949	64, 311	960	56. 5	68. 84	31. 16
Mississippi:										
Percy Quin	1939	1, 620	59	37, 672	85, 955	45, 719	775	53. 4	45. 35	54. 65
Tishomingo	1939	1, 480	48	30, 113	114, 593	44, 193	921	47. 5	76. 38	23. 62
Vermont: Darling	1935	1, 767	47	57, 356	139, 719	71, 083	1, 512	41. 4	82. 74	17. 26
Missouri:										
Deer Run	1924	8, 165	32	25, 320	104, 454	38, 842	1, 214	31. 6	81. 81	18. 19
Indian Trail	1924	13, 253	32	32, 561	152, 248	52, 342	1, 636	38. 9	82. 37	17. 63
Pershing	--------	1, 800	31	57, 398	239, 986	87, 829	2, 833	34. 6	81. 10	18. 90
Mississippi: Roosevelt	1940	565	17	24, 829	115, 261	39, 901	2, 347	49. 5	82. 52	17. 48

Table 7.—*Pertinent information regarding parks with high percentage of out-of-State visitors*

Key map No. 8, I and III	Park	State	Out-of-State visitors	Distance from neighboring States	Activities and facilities																														Special features
					Picknicking	Swimming	Hiking	History	Sports (not designated)	Group camping	Fishing	Children's playgrounds	Rowing	Nature study	Camping (not designated)	Tent camping	Group activities	Dancing	Soft ball	Horseback riding	Bicycling	Golf	Horseshoes	Croquet	Singing	Lectures	Motorboating	Miniature boating	Winter sports	Photography	Miniature boats	Playfields	Trailer camping	Baseball	
			Pct																																
9	Interstate	Wisconsin	72. 4	Borders Minnesota	X	X	X		X	X	X	X						X			X													X	Geologic, pot holes.
1	Beach Pond	Rhode Island	65. 8	Borders Connecticut	X	X				X	X		X			X											X	X			X				
2	Ascutney Mountain.	Vermont	64. 9	Borders New Hampshire.	X										X														X						
1	Camden Hills	Maine	58. 5	95 miles from New Hampshire.	X	X	X			X	X																		X						Salt water fishing.
12	Roaring River	Missouri	51. 3	Borders Arkansas	X	X	X			X	X					X														X					Hotel, fish hatchery.
5	Peninsula	Wisconsin	50. 6	25 miles from Michigan; 175 miles from Illinois.	X	X	X			X	X	X	X							X	X	X	X		X									X	Picturesque bluffs.
12	Van Buren	Michigan	50. 3	45 miles from Indiana	X	X				X		X																							Lake beach.
18	Van Meter	Missouri	49. 9	70 miles from Kansas	X		X			X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X		X	X											

in order of average daily attendance—Continued

Mode of transportation		Origin		Ratio of participation to attendance	Number of activities offered	Activities reported most popular				
Occupants of vehicles	Pedestrians	In-State	Out-State							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
99. 35	. 65	89. 01	10. 99	1. 068	12	Swimming	Other sports	Nature study	Picnicking	Band concert.
91. 86	8. 14	65. 68.	34. 32	. 653	8	Fishing	Golf	Playgrounds	Swimming	Picnicking.
100. 00		82. 74	17. 26	1. 297	8	Swimming	Picnicking	Group camping	Nature study	Rowing.
66. 54	33. 46	97. 13	2. 87	. 355	6	Picnicking	Playgrounds	Camp trails	Tent camping	
100. 00		94. 55	5. 45	1. 510	11	Swimming	Picnicking	Hiking	Softball	Dancing.
76. 79	23. 21	77. 12	22. 88	. 096	8	do	do	Rowing	do	Horseshoes.
87. 77	12. 23	89. 37	1. 63	2. 200	5	Tent camping	Playgrounds	Swimming	Picnicking	Fishing.
100. 00		97. 26	2. 74	. 383	6	Picnicking	Group camping	Playgrounds	Softball	Hiking.
100. 00		95. 70.	4. 30	. 438	4	Swimming	Picnicking			
100. 00		88. 05	11. 95	. 248	8	do	do	Rowing	Horseback riding	Dancing.
100. 00		98. 74	1. 26	1. 156	2	Sports				
100. 00		96. 97	3. 03	1. 487	10	Picnicking	Hiking	History	Group activities	Playgrounds.
100. 00		97. 25	2. 75	. 549	5	do	Camping tent	Group camping	Trail camping	Horseback riding.
99. 05	. 95	90. 57	9. 43	. 961	5	Hiking	Swimming	Picnicking	Fishing	
98. 18	1. 82	63. 18	36. 82							
100. 00		95. 94	4. 06	. 836	6	Swimming	Picnicking	Rowing	Group camping	
100. 00		96. 29	3. 71	1. 549	10	Picnicking	History	Hiking	Swimming	Fishing.
97. 33	2. 67	82. 22	17. 78	. 178	9	do	Tent camping	Swimming	Rowing	Do.
100. 00		95. 60	4. 40	. 708	5	Swimming	Picnicking	Fishing	Photography	Tent camping.
100. 00		77. 08	22. 92		3					
98. 50	1. 50	79. 29	20. 71	. 907	8	Swimming	Picnicking	Tent camping	Fishing	Group camping.
84. 65	15. 35	89. 51	10. 49	. 332	5	Other sports	Swimming	Group activities		
83. 88	16. 12	94. 12	5. 88	. 479	6	Playgrounds	do	Camp trails	Fishing	Picnicking.
98. 86	1. 14	93. 43	6. 57	. 282	5	Picnicking	Fishing	Swimming	Rowing	
89. 95	10. 05	90. 78	9. 22	1. 284	7	Group camping	Picnicking	do	Fishing	Rowing.
99. 76	. 24	49. 38	50. 62	. 423	13	do	Golf	do	Singing	Picnicking.
100. 00		97. 00	. 3. 00	1. 334	6	Picnicking	Nature study	Group activities	Playgrounds	
100. 00		98. 56	1. 44	. 545	3	Swimming	Picnicking			
100. 00		90. 20	9. 80	. 911	6	Picnicking	Softball	Group camping	Band concert	Hiking.
92. 51	7. 49	87. 06	12. 94	. 556	10	do	Hiking	do	Nature study	Swimming.
97. 74	2. 26	95. 30	4. 70	. 087	6	do	Tent camping	Swimming	Fishing	Rowing.
90. 63	9. 37	85. 43	14. 57	. 878	10	do	Swimming	Fishing	Hiking	Nature study.
100. 00		72. 61	27. 39	. 266	5	do	Playgrounds	Lectures		
100. 00		96. 35	3. 65	1. 620	7	Hiking	Picnicking	Tent camping	Group camping	Swimming.
100. 00		50. 10	49. 90	. 427	12	Picnicking	Hiking	Horseshoes	Group activities	Group camping.
100. 00		59. 62	40. 38	. 112	8	do	History	Fishing	Hiking	
100. 00		70. 95	29. 05	. 251	10	do	Hiking	Group camping	Softball	Horseback riding.
100. 00		64. 52	35. 48	. 221	8	Fishing	do	Picnicking	Bicycling	
100. 00		97. 10	2. 90	1. 138	4	Other sports	Swimming	do	Nature study	
98. 54	1. 46	86. 21	13. 79	. 596	4	Hiking	Picnicking	Photography	Tent camping	
100. 00		69. 50	30. 50	. 814	7	Fishing	do	Nut picking	Hiking	Rowing.
100. 00		35. 14	64. 86	. 064	3	Picnicking				
100. 00		96. 65	3. 35	. 783	10	Other sports	History	Nature study	Group activities	Picnicking.
100. 00		89. 15	10. 85	2. 082	4	History	Nature study	Picnicking	Playgrounds	
98. 15	1. 85	89. 25	10. 75	. 178	4	Fishing	Group camping	do	Swimming	
100. 00		87. 86	12. 14	. 383	4	do	Swimming	do		
100. 00		99. 26	. 74	. 657	5	Swimming	Picnicking	Tent camping		
100. 00		99. 59	. 41		1					
100. 00		83. 27	16. 73		1					
89. 99	10. 11	58. 67	41. 33	1. 024	5	Picnicking	Hiking	Camping tents		
100. 00		66. 70	33. 30	. 006	1	Group camping				
100. 00		64. 08	35. 92							
100. 00		94. 88	5. 12	. 873	3	Nature study	Swimming	Other sports		
100. 00		96. 32	3. 68		1					

TABLE 7.—*Pertinent information regarding parks with high percentage of out-of-State visitors*—Continued

Key map No. 8, I and III	Park	State	Out-of-State visitors	Distance from neighboring States	Activities and facilities																														Special features
					Picknicking	Swimming	Hiking	History	Sports (not designated)	Group camping	Fishing	Children's playgrounds	Rowing	Nature study	Camping (not designated)	Tent camping	Group activities	Dancing	Soft ball	Horseback riding	Bicycling	Golf	Horseshoes	Croquet	Singing	Lectures	Motorboating	Miniature boating	Winter sports	Photography	Miniature boats	Playfields	Trailer camping	Baseball	
			Pct.																																
2	Devil's Lake	Wisconsin	44. 4	60 miles from Illinois	X	X	X		X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X							X				X	X	Quartsite bluffs, Indian mounds.
10	Pattison	do	43. 4	Borders Minnesota	X	X	X	X		X	X	X								X	X						X								Waterfall.
6	Norris	Tennessee	42. 3	40 miles from Kentucky	X	X									X					X							X								Norris Dam.
3	Turkey Run	Indiana	41. 9	15 miles from Illinois	X		X		X	X	X			X						X	X					X				X					Hotel.
1	Darling	Vermont	41. 3	Borders New Hampshire.	X		X									X				X									X						
15	Lake of the Ozarks.	Missouri	40. 7	100 miles from Kansas	X																														
19	Montserrat	do	40. 4	50 miles from Kansas	X	X	X	X		X	X	X																				X			

TABLE 8.—*Ratio of population area to average daily attendance, also comparison with Sunday and holiday attendance*

TABLE 8.—*Ratio of population area to average daily attendance, also comparison with Sunday and holiday attendance*—Con.

State	Park	Ratio of population area to average daily attendance [1]	Population area served [2]	Average daily attendance	Mean percentage Sunday and holiday attendance [3]
Michigan	Michillimackinac	11	26, 282	2, 471	
Do	East Tawas	19	31, 299	1, 674	
Do	Grand Haven	25	189, 790	7, 666	
Do	Holland	35	154, 326	4, 365	
Do	Charles Mears	39	52, 988	1, 370	
Do	Orchard Beach	40	40, 339	1, 011	
Do	Harrisville	40	110, 176	671	
Do	Burt Lake	42	26, 637	641	
Do	Ludington	42	34, 511	822	
Do	Interlochen	46	49, 367	1, 065	
North Dakota	International Peace Garden.	48	5, 796	122	
Michigan	Hartwick Pines	52	18, 386	352	
Wisconsin	Devil's Lake	53	183, 030	3, 446	
Minnesota	Itasca	53	37, 544	715	
Michigan	Straits	57	23, 269	407	
Do	William Mitchell	57	49, 114	863	
Do	Aloha	60	26, 637	443	
Do	Magnus	61	41, 740	681	
Do	Bay City	64	165, 157	2, 595	
Do	Cheboygan	68	26, 637	390	
Do	P. H. Hoeft	68	22, 861	334	
Do	Higgins Lake	69	22, 062	320	
Minnesota	Gooseberry Falls	69	41, 738	608	
Michigan	Traverse City	70	42, 769	614	
Do	Lake City	72	49, 114	597	
Missouri	Lake of the Ozarks Highway.	74	60, 376	814	
Michigan	Wilderness	80	26, 282	330	
Do	St. Clair	82	95, 743	1, 166	
South Carolina	Myrtle Beach	87	36, 383	419	
Michigan	Silver Lake	87	52, 655	608	
Do	Wilson	89	62, 606	700	
Do	Onaway	91	31, 250	344	
Do	Huron	93	51, 693	577	
North Dakota	Fort Lincoln	94	28, 645	306	28. 8
Kansas	Oberlin Sappa	99	14, 688	149	
Massachusetts	Roland C. Nickerson	101	17, 252	171	
Michigan	Otsego	103	28, 507	278	
California	Pfeiffer Redwoods	107	27, 108	253	
North Dakota	North Roosevelt	109	13, 686	126	
Missouri	Big Spring	119	47, 478	400	
Wisconsin	Copper Falls	128	48, 359	379	
Do	Rib Mountain	137	109, 925	801	
Michigan	Island Lake	139	448, 930	3, 221	
Indiana	Turkey Run	149	193, 815	1, 302	
Michigan	Young	151	41, 740	276	
Missouri	Roaring River	154	76, 434	495	
Michigan	W. J. Hayes	165	306, 667	1, 862	
Do	Benzie	173	42, 954	248	
Wisconsin	Interstate	178	225, 833	1, 272	
Alabama	Monte Sano	182	67, 054	368	
Indiana	Spring Mill	187	138, 269	738	
Alabama	Chewacla	192	36, 349	189	
California	Calaveras Big Trees	195	22, 997	118	
Missouri	Lewis & Clark	228	295, 922	1, 299	
South Carolina	Edisto	229	69, 939	305	
California	California Redwoods	232	354, 150	1, 527	
South Carolina	Chester	241	64, 601	268	
Michigan	Gladwin	246	62, 606	254	
New Hampshire	Moose Brook	256	71, 411	279	
Wisconsin	Potawatomi	258	77, 852	302	
Missouri	Round Spring	269	42, 754	159	
Michigan	F. W. Fletcher	270	33. 866	125	
Wisconsin	Pattison	275	200, 880	731	
Virginia	Swift Creek*	294	355, 008	1, 207	
Indiana	Shakamak	300	208, 554	695	
Washington	Millersylvania	301	126, 861	421	
Alabama	Gulf	303	21, 532	71	
South Carolina	Lee	306	46, 921	127	40. 3
Virginia	Hungry Mother	308	145, 828	473	
Michigan	Monroe	311	496, 547	1, 599	
South Carolina	Poinsett	315	57, 005	181	
Mississippi	Percy Quin	315	57, 005	59	
Do	Sizerville	325	111, 737	344	
Michigan	Van Buren	332	118, 751	358	
Missouri	Big Lake	333	106, 606	320	
Do	Meramec	338	180, 186	533	
Washington	Seven Mile	343	158, 447	462	
Virginia	Fairy Stone	350	122, 995	351	
Wisconsin	Peninsula	365	50, 682	139	
Missouri	Alley Springs	368	45, 674	124	
Minnesota	Fort Ridgely	401	85, 006	212	
Wisconsin	Wyalusing	404	67, 865	168	
Minnesota	Sibley	423	74, 064	175	
Wisconsin	Merrick	427	111, 442	261	
South Carolina	Paris Mountain	444	306, 743	691	
Virginia	Douthat	456	103, 462	227	
Michigan	White Cloud	456	149, 048	327	
Maine	Camden Hills*	472	125, 190	265	
Pennsylvania	S. B. Elliott	475	207. 023	436	
Tennessee	Norris	518	281, 366	543	
Washington	Moran	530	85, 860	162	
Michigan	Cass Lake	538	807. 512	1, 501	
Alabama	De Soto	568	61, 954	109	
Florida	Fort Clinch	568	61, 954	105	
Illinois	Giant City	571	170, 207	298	
Tennessee	Big Ridge	591	281. 366	476	
South Carolina	Cheraw*	645	170, 935	265	
Do	Oconee	657	150, 474	229	
Wisconsin	Terry Andrae	691	256. 219	371	
Missouri	Sam A. Baker	721	51, 937	72	
Michigan	Walled Lake	739	807, 518	963	
Missouri	Sequiota	766	142. 423	186	
Massachusetts	Robinson	826	624. 288	756	45. 2
Illinois	Fox Ridge	835	114, 447	137	
New Jersey	High Point	855	629, 249	736	
Missouri	Van Meter	906	105, 975	117	
Mississippi	Tishomingo	921	44, 193	48	
Michigan	Rochester	929	807, 518	869	
South Carolina	Givhans Ferry	960	64, 311	67	
Vermont	Ascutney Mountain	1, 015	97, 398	96	
Michigan	Utica	1, 053	807, 518	767	
Missouri	Montserrat*	1, 110	126, 538	114	
Rhode Island	Beach Pond*	1, 179	411, 540	349	
Missouri	Deer Run	1, 214	38. 842	32	
Wisconsin	Perrot	1, 312	132, 514	101	
Tennessee	Shelby Forest*	1, 412	419, 459	297	
Illinois	Lincoln Log Cabin	1, 449	114, 447	79	
Vermont	Darling	1, 512	71, 083	47	
Missouri	Indian Trail	1, 636	52. 342	32	
Rhode Island	Burlingame Reservation	1, 694	437, 145	258	
Kentucky	Pine Mountain	1, 753	180, 542	103	
Missouri	Washington	2, 042	212. 386	104	
Michigan	Middle Straits	2, 108	807. 518	383	
Pennsylvania	Halfway Dam	2, 203	374, 546	170	
Mississippi	Roosevelt	2, 347	39. 901	17	
Michigan	Commerce	2. 396	807. 512	337	
Pennsylvania	Promised Land	2. 585	374, 771	145	
Missouri	Pushing	2, 833	87, 829	31	
Maryland	Catoctin*	3, 090	389. 390	126	
Missouri	Cuivre River*	3, 170	259. 941	82	
Michigan	Highland	3, 256	807. 518	248	
Do	Ortonville	3, 336	814. 068	244	
California	Mount Diablo	4, 373	892, 050	204	
Michigan	Rockwood	5, 139	796. 539	155	
Missouri	Babler Memorial	5, 205	1, 155, 568	222	47. 7

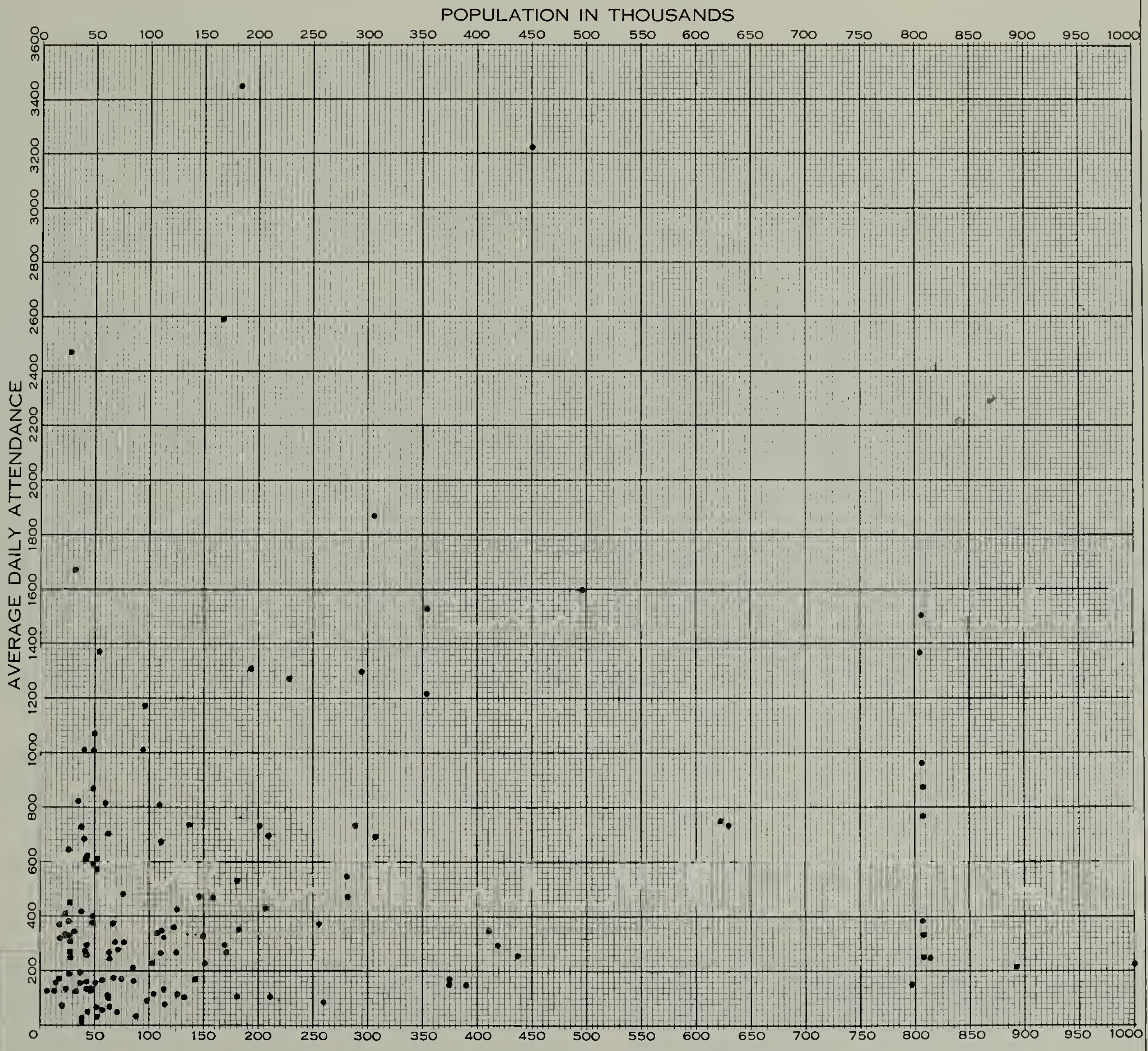
*Recreational Demonstration Area.

[1] Thus the average attendance at Michillimackinac is equivalent to 1 visit per day for each 11 persons in the estimated population area served during the period reported.

[2] Represents the population within 25 miles plus ⅙ of the population within 50 miles.

[3] The figures in this column represent the mean percentage of Sunday and holiday attendance for each quarter of the items arranged in sequence according to the ratio of attendance to population.

Chart 1



SCATTER DIAGRAM SHOWING AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE COMPARED WITH POPULATION

PARKS NOT INCLUDED IN CHART

	ATTENDANCE	POPULATION
GRAND HAVEN	7,666	189,790
HOLLAND	4,365	154,326

THE POPULATION AREA SERVED AS COMPUTED IS THE TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN A RADIUS OF 25 MILES PLUS ONE-SIXTH OF THE POPULATION BETWEEN THE 25 AND 50 MILE RADIUS.

ABOVE: Many new friends are made through park social programs. Winter week-end at Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, Maryland.

LOWER LEFT: Organized groups make good use of parks. A sorority initiation held in a shelter building at Pokagon State Park, Indiana.

LOWER RIGHT: Arts and crafts have an important place in the park use program. Pokagon State Park offers a workshop for this purpose.

Chapter IV. OUTINGS OF PARK VISITORS

Mode of Travel

THE BULK OF PARK VISITORS arrive in automobiles (Table 9), according to answers given by 12,399 park visitors in 30 States, which is not surprising, since in this day and age people use the automobile to travel either long or comparatively short distances. Some parks report no attendance by pedestrians, and only a few report any considerable number (Table 10). John C. Robinson State Park in Massachusetts is the only park which reports more pedestrians than persons in vehicles, with 51.48 of its visitors traveling on foot. This park is located directly across the Connecticut River from Springfield in a densely populated metropolitan district with convenient street car and bus transportation to many towns of considerable size, and with a comparatively large population immediately surrounding it. Several parks in Michigan have a considerable attendance of pedestrians, namely, East Tawas, with 36.29 percent; Gladwin, 33.46; Aloha, 27; Cheboygan, 25; and Benzie, 23.21. The immediate population surrounding these parks is augmented by summer visitors.

Mississippi is the only State in which any considerable number of people come to the parks in any type of vehicle other than the automobile, 22.3 percent of the visitors arriving by train. The percentage of visitors arriving by automobile in Mississippi is 65.8 and all the other States represented show at least 75 percent of their visitors coming by automobile, according to the sample taken. Bus, boat, and streetcar are other types of conveyance used.

State parks are so located that as far as most of them are concerned, the automobile is the only practical means of reaching them except for those who live very nearby. Regular train, boat, or bus service is available in only a few instances. A great deal of the bus transportation reported is undoubtedly the result of special arrangements made by particular groups.

Place and Period of Vacations

"Where park visitors take their vacations" was the subject of a question included in the "park patron" phase of the study. With reference to National and State parks, the percentage of patronage followed rather closely the incidence of such parks in the respective States and regions (Table 11). For instance, in the Mountain and Pacific regions, where there are a large number of national parks, the proportion of visitors to the two types of parks is about even. The same is true in Tennessee and North Carolina, where the Great Smokies draw a large number of vacationists, while in 1938 the State parks in those States were just completing their initial development. It must be taken into account that these answers were given by people visiting State parks. If the questionnaire had been distributed on national parks, a different result might have been obtained.

The preference for various types of vacation country for most people seems to be based upon the available recreational opportunities not too far distant from home and a developed interest in particular activities associated with a relatively familiar type of country. The New England and Pacific regions, for instance, show a preference for the seashore, while the Middle Atlantic, West South Central, and Mountain regions show a preference for the mountains, with the South Atlantic and East South Central almost evenly divided between mountains and seashore. The East North Central and West North Central regions, as might be expected, show a preference for the lakes.

The column to the right in Table 11 is rather surprising, since after all our popular indictment of the city as a rather horrible place in which to live, we find a considerable number of people going to it or remaining in it for their vacations.

Despite the recent increase in winter vacationing, the traditional vacation months of July and August still hold their popularity among the park visitors who indicated the period during which they took their vacations. In the percentage of the totals, these 2 months were practically even, with 39.1 for August and 39 for July. June was next, with 10.8, and September next, with 7.2. August was the favorite month in all regions except the West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions, in which July was the preferred vacation month. By States, 17 reported August as the most popular month, and 12 reported July. June was the second most popular month with 23 percent in New Mexico, and in a very small sample it was also the second most popular month in Idaho, and in Mississippi, Kentucky, Texas, and Wyoming, which show a percentage of from 17 to 20 for June.

Family Expenditures for Outings

It will be noted that the amount spent by the average family for all outings increases by about $30 per annum between the group whose family income is under $1,200 and the group whose income is from $1,200 to $2,000, and between that group and the group whose income is from $2,000 to $3,000, while there is an increase of about $85 per annum between the last-named group and the group with an income of over $3,000. This greater increase is to be expected, since there is a greater margin above the economic necessities of life for members of the over $3,000 group (Table 13).

Distance Traveled on Outings

The amount of family income has a definite relation to the distance traveled on day and week-end outings (Table 14).

The distance which the average park visitor travels on such outings is represented by the median. The average distance traveled is represented by the mean, which is, of course, affected by unusually long trips which in many cases are taken mainly "for the ride," with no other definite objective in mind. The average distance traveled does not, therefore, show the same consistency in relation to income as the distance traveled by the average park visitor.

The median distance traveled from home on day outings by park visitors varies in the different States from 15 miles in Rhode Island to 49 miles in such widely separated States as Indiana, Idaho, and North Carolina (Table 14), the figure for all the States included in the study being 28 miles. There does not appear to be any consistency in the distance traveled in various sections of the country, since contiguous States very often show a wide disparity in their figures.

It would seem, therefore, that the distance traveled has relation to the accessibility of recreational resources, and since the study was made on State parks, it is affected by the distribution of such parks in the various States. Furthermore, the New England States all report comparatively short distances traveled on day outings, and in these small States the ocean, mountains and lakes are not far removed from any part of the population in any of the reporting states.

It is evident from the returns on the questionnaires that State park visitors make comparatively few day trips and week-end trips, the average number of day outings per year for all groups being 12, with a median figure of 10. This varies with the income groups as follows: 0 to $1,200, median 6 trips and mean 10; $1,200 to $2,000, median 10 trips, mean 12; $2,000 to $3,000, median 10 trips, mean 14; $3,000 and over, median 10 trips and mean 15.

Data obtained in the study points to the fact that people seek recreation as close to their homes as possible except for vacations, and that the expense of travel, in addition to the time consumed, are limiting factors. It was found that the farther people must travel for day outings, the less often they can take them. Those who make 40 to 50 trips travel an average of 31.71 miles, those making between 30 and 40 trips travel 32.7 miles, those making 20 to 30 trips travel 36.5 miles, those making 10 to 20 trips travel 38 miles, and those making 1 to 10 trips travel 41.2 miles.

Distance Traveled to State Parks

As indicated, the figures on Table 14 refer to the statements made by those answering questionnaires regarding the distance traveled by them on all day and week-end outings and vacations, and do not refer only to such trips to State parks. The question was not specifically asked as to how far they traveled on trips to State parks. However, the name of the park and the name of the home town of the visitor were entered on the questionnaire, and the calculations on Table 17 in all columns except 1 and 2 are the result of a compilation of figures derived from this information. Since many people may not have come directly from home to the park, but may have stopped at the homes of relatives or at hotels, tourist camps, etc., the average distance traveled, or the mean, would be considerably affected. However, since this would not likely occur in as many as half of the cases, the median distances would be rather reliable.

It will be noted that with the exception of Mississippi, in which case the figure is identical, and Missouri, Oregon, and New Jersey, in which it is slightly higher, the median, or the distance traveled by the average park visitor to State parks on day outings, is considerably less than the median distance traveled on all outings of this sort. (This statement must be qualified in the following manner: The statements made by the park visitors were undoubtedly approximations, due to the fact that presumably they had kept no accurate record of their travel. On the other hand, the calculations in column 3 and 4 in Table 17 were based on airline measurements as indicated on State maps, and therefore are somewhat lower than the actual mileage traveled.)

It is rather surprising that the day of the week does not consistently affect the distance traveled on day outings. Due to the longer time available for people to make such trips on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays than on weekdays, it was supposed that there would be a consistent increase in all States in the distance traveled on Saturdays as compared with weekdays, and on Sundays and holidays as compared with weekdays and Saturdays. However, a recapitulation shows that the average distance traveled (mean) is greatest for Saturday in eight States, for Sunday and holidays in seven States, and for weekdays in six States, and in one State the distance is equal for weekdays and Sundays and holidays and this distance exceeds the distance traveled on day outings on Saturdays.

It would appear that factors other than the time available affects the distance traveled. In the early days of automobile driving "going for a ride" was a real treat for anyone because it was a novel experience, and for some it undoubtedly still has an appeal. But it is reasonable to suppose that nowadays a great majority of the people think of the automobile as a pleasant and convenient form of transportation to a desired destination, and the drivers especially, desire to go no further than they must for various forms of recreation. The congested highways on week ends actually deter a great many people from traveling at all or very far on those days.

The four States which show the highest distance traveled to State parks by the average park visitors are Oregon, Texas, Indiana, and New Jersey. Certain factors peculiar to these States undoubtedly affect this. In Oregon, the State parks are under the highway department and are considered adjuncts to the highways, and are designed particularly to serve the traveling public. In Texas, the State is so large that even with a considerable number of parks a great many of them are located at a comparatively long distance from centers of population. In Indiana the major parks charge an entrance fee, which undoubtedly discourages frequent use of the parks by local people The information concerning New Jersey was obtained at High Point State Park, which draws a great many visitors from Metropolitan New York, more than 60 miles distant. A small proportion of this large population attending the park would constitute a large proportion of its visitors.

TABLE 9.—*Mode of travel—vehicular*

State	Total statements	Auto	Bus	Train	Street car	Boat	Other	Auto	Bus	Train	Street car	Boat	Other
								Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Alabama	295	242	14	16	2	14	7	82.1	4.7	5.4	0.7	4.7	2.4
Arizona	144	115	4	11	1	4	9	79.9	2.8	7.6	.7	2.8	6.2
Arkansas	294	264	9	12		7	2	89.7	3.1	4.1		2.4	.7
California	433	343	10	24	5	18	33	79.2	2.3	5.5	1.2	4.2	7.6
Idaho	30	28		1		1		93.4		3.3		3.3	
Illinois	936	803	15	72	5	19	22	85.8	1.6	7.7	.5	2.0	2.4
Indiana	803	687	19	41	5	25	26	85.6	2.4	5.1	.6	3.1	3.2
Iowa	672	551	27	41	14	25	14	82.0	4.0	6.1	2.1	3.7	2.1
Kentucky	59	51	1	2	1	3	1	86.4	1.7	3.4	1.7	5.1	1.7
Massachusetts	31	29				1	1	93.6				3.2	3.2
Michigan	309	273	2	3		20	11	88.3	.6	1.0		6.5	3.6
Mississippi	318	209	23	71	4	6	5	65.8	7.2	22.3	1.2	1.9	1.6
Missouri	2,606	2,310	46	91	14	45	100	88.7	1.8	3.5	.5	1.7	3.8
New Hampshire	322	287	8	14	2	7	4	89.2	2.5	4.3	.6	2.2	1.2
New Jersey	674	619	19	21	1	14		91.9	2.8	3.1	.1	2.1	
New Mexico	130	112	4	8		4	2	86.2	3.1	6.1		3.1	1.5
North Carolina	281	216	13	17	5	17	13	76.9	4.6	6.1	1.8	6.0	4.6
Oklahoma	329	288	10	8	1	15	7	87.6	3.0	2.4	.3	4.6	2.1
Oregon	568	481	6	25	4	29	23	84.7	1.1	4.4	.7	5.1	4.0
Pennsylvania	1,382	1,255	27	54	6	27	13	90.8	2.0	3.9	.4	2.0	.9
Rhode Island	179	157	4	6	1	6	5	87.8	2.2	3.3	.6	3.3	2.8
South Carolina	133	113	6	5	1	6	2	84.9	4.5	3.8	.8	4.5	1.5
South Dakota	81	74		1		1	5	91.4		1.2		1.2	6.2
Tennessee	165	135	9	13		3	5	81.9	5.4	7.9		1.8	3.0
Texas	495	450	11	17		12	5	91.0	2.2	3.4		2.4	1.0
Vermont	12	9	1	1			1	75.1	8.3	8.3			8.3
Virginia	107	87	1	10		7	2	81.4	.9	9.3		6.5	1.9
Washington	161	125	10	12	1	6	7	77.7	6.2	7.5	.6	3.7	4.3
Wisconsin	344	310	7	20		3	4	90.1	2.0	5.8		.9	1.2
Wyoming	106	101	4	1				95.3	3.8	.9			
Grand total	12,399	10,724	310	618	73	345	329	86.5	2.5	5.0	.6	2.8	2.6

TABLE 10.—*Mode of travel—pedestrians*

State	Park	Pedestrians
		Percent
Massachusett	Robinson	51.48
Michigan	East Tawas	36.29
Do	Gladwin	33.46
Do	Aloha	27.74
Do	Cheboygan	25.84
Do	Benzie	23.21
Do	Lake City	21.48
Do	Wm. Mitchell	19.14
Do	Charles Mears	18.51
Do	Rockwood (Dodge 9)	16.12
Missouri	Round Spring	15.35
Michigan	White Cloud	15.27
Tennessee	Shelby Forest	[1] 15.24
Michigan	Commerce (Dodge 5)	13.19
Do	Michillimackimac	13.06
Do	St. Clair	13.04
Do	P. H. Hoeft	12.33
Do	Highland (Dodge 10)	12.23
Do	W. J. Hayes	11.08
Vermont	Darling	10.11
Pennsylvania	Promised Land	10.05
Michigan	Silver Lake	9.82
Do	Interlocken	9.61
Missouri	Alley Spring	9.37
Michigan	Harrisville	8.92
Do	Straits	8.54
Wisconsin	Merrick	8.14
Michigan	Grand Haven	8.06
Do	Magnus	8.06
Do	Wilson	7.97
Maryland	Catoctin	[1] 7.49
Michigan	Island Lake	6.96
Do	Middle Straits (Bloomer)	6.20
New Hampshire	Moose Brook	6.17
Missouri	Lewis & Clark	5.66
Michigan	Holland	5.57
Do	Van Buren	5.14
Do	Traverse City	4.14
Wisconsin	Devil's Lake	3.85
Michigan	Utica (Dodge 8)	3.76
Do	Burt Lake	3.11
Massachusetts	Roland C. Nickerson	2.67
Missouri	Lake of the Ozarks Pkwy	2.56
Michigan	F. W. Fletcher	2.26
Indiana	Shakamak	2.20
North Dakota	Fort Lincoln	2.18
Rhode Island	Beach Pond	[1] 2.12
Michigan	Walled Lake (Dodge 2)	1.98
Missouri	Sam A. Baker	1.85
Do	Sequiota	1.82
Washington	Millersylvania	1.77
Do	Moran	1.50
Kentucky	Pine Mountain	1.46
Alabama	Monte Sano	1.24
Missouri	Meramec	1.15
Kansas	Oberlin Sappa	1.14
Michigan	Monroe	1.11
Do	Young	1.05
Do	Cass Lake	.97
Alabama	Chewacla	.95
Michigan	Onaway	.75
Do	Orchard Beach	.74
South Carolina	Cheraw	[1] .65
Wisconsin	Terry Andrae	.60
Michigan	Rochester (Bloomer 2)	.57
Missouri	Big Lake	.46
Michigan	Wilderness	.24
Wisconsin	Peninsula	.24
Do	Potawatomi	.15
Indiana	Spring Mill	.12
Washington	Seven Mile	.06
Illinois	Giant City	.05

[1] Recreational demonstration area.

NOTE.—In 58 of 135 parks no pedestrians were reported.

TABLE 11.—*Types of vacations preferred by park visitors*

Regions and States	State parks	National parks	Mountains	Lakes	Seashore	Ocean trips	Country	City	State parks	National parks	Mountains	Lakes	Seashore	Ocean trips	Country	City
									Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
New England	134	35	144	131	172	6	86	22	79.3	20.7	31.8	28.9	38.0	1.3	79.6	20.4
New Hampshire	40	22	112	85	112	2	50	13	64.5	35.5	36.0	27.4	36.0	.6	79.4	20.6
Rhode Island	94	13	32	46	60	4	36	9	87.9	12.1	22.5	32.4	42.3	2.8	80.0	20.0
Middle Atlantic	856	210	629	326	463	52	354	81	80.3	19.7	42.8	22.2	31.5	3.5	80.8	19.2
New Jersey	280	65	219	156	215	19	116	8	81.2	18.8	36.0	25.6	35.3	3.1	94.8	5.2
Pennsylvania	576	145	410.	170	248	33	208	76	79.9	20.1	47.7	19.7	28.8	3.8	73.1	26.9
East North Central	1,206	301	243	675	161	41	405	173	80.0	20.0	21.7	60.2	14.4	3.7	70.1	29.9
Illinois	400	133	99	195	64	22	178	80	75.0	25.0	26.0	51.4	16.8	5.8	69.0	31.0
Indiana	441.	94	106	228	69	11	139	58	82.4	17.6	25.6	55.1	16.7	2.6	70.6	29.4
Michigan	171	29	14	142	10	3	51	13	85.5	14.5	8.3	84.0	5.9	1.8	79.7	20.3
Wisconsin	194	45	24	110	18	5	37	22	81.2	18.8	15.3	70.0	11.5	3.2	62.7	37.3
West North Central	1,251	456	468	657	204	43	672	214	73.3	26.7	34.1	47.9	14.9	3.1	75.8	24.2
Iowa	255	75	80	152	47	19	129	58	77.3	22.7	26.8	51.0	15.8	6.4	68.6	31.4
Missouri	964	348	357	482	148	19	530	148	73.5	26.5	35.5	47.9	14.7	1.9	78.2	21.8
South Dakota	32	33	31	23	9	5	13	7	49.2	50.8	45.6	33.8	13.2	7.4	65.0	35.0
South Atlantic	102	62	185	45	150	30	50	32	62.2	37.8	45.1	11.0	36.6	7.3	61.0	39.0
North Carolina	67	55	123	31	109	21	35	19	54.9	45.1	43.3	10.9	38.4	7.4	64.8	35.2
South Carolina	35	7	62	14	41	9	15	13	83.3	16.7	49.3	11.1	32.5	7.1	53.6	46.4
East South Central	166	71	122	87	122	30	174	77	70.0	30.0	33.8	21.1	33.8	8.3	69.3	30.7
Alabama	49	21	47	25	57	18	50	15	70.0	30.0	32.0	17.0	38.8	12.2	76.9	23.1
Mississippi	88	23	23	41	33	9	91	48	79.3	20.7	21.7	38.7	31.1	8.5	65.5	34.5
Tennessee	29	27	52	21	32	3	33	14	51.8	48.2	48.2	19.4	29.6	2.8	70.2	29.8
West South Central	527	166	360	285	129	34	244	104	76.0	24.0	41.5	35.3	16.0	4.2	70.0	30.0
Arkansas	116	38	96	48	22	7	78	25	75.3	24.7	55.5	27.8	12.7	4.0	75.7	24.3
Oklahoma	165	51	129	78	22	14	75	34	76.4	23.6	53.1	32.1	9.0	5.8	68.8	31.2
Texas	246	77	135	159	85	13	91	45	76.2	23.8	34.4	40.6	21.7	3.3	66.9	33.1
Mountain States	113	101	152	35	46	10	47	40	52.8	47.2	62.6	14.4	18.9	4.1	54.0	16.0
Arizona	30	29	51	15	24	6	20	20	50.8	49.2	53.1	15.6	25.0	6.3	50.0	50.0
New Mexico	38	39	50	17	16	3	16	16	49.4	50.6	58.1	19.8	18.6	3.5	50.0	50.0
Wyoming	45	33	51	3	6	1	11	4	57.7	42.3	83.7	4.9	9.8	1.6	73.3	26.7
Pacific	249	278	370	195	406	79	129	60	55.7	44.3	35.2	18.6	38.7	7.5	68.3	31.7
California	133	153	185	55	82	12	51	21	46.5	53.5	55.3	16.5	24.6	3.6	70.8	29.2
Oregon	144	93	149	81	279	51	57	25	60.8	39.2	26.5	14.4	49.5	9.6	69.5	30.5
Washington	72	32	36	59	45	13	21	14	69.2	30.8	23.5	38.6	29.4	8.5	60.0	40.0

TABLE 12.—*Vacation—Usual length in weeks, by family income groups and regions*

Regions and family income groups	Number of statements	Number of weeks					Percent				
		1	2	3	4	Over 4	1	2	3	4	Over 4
New England:											
0-$1,200	80	17	44	7	7	5	21.25	55.00	8.75	8.75	6.25
$1,200-$2,000	101	32	51	6	9	3	31.68	50.50	5.94	8.91	2.97
$2,001-$3,000	83	9	49	8	6	11	10.84	59.04	9.64	7.23	13.25
$3,001, and over	52	5	22	5	11	9	9.62	42.31	9.61	21.15	17.31
Middle Atlantic:											
0-$1,200	276	72	169	18	8	9	26.09	61.23	6.52	2.90	3.26
$1,200-$2,000	342	116	184	13	15	14	33.92	53.80	3.80	4.39	4.09
$2,001-$3,000	360	57	215	35	33	20	15.83	59.72	9.72	9.17	5.56
$3,001, and over	199	23	104	26	24	22	11.56	52.26	13.07	12.06	11.05
East North Central:											
0-$1,200	318	159	123	11	16	9	50.00	38.68	3.46	5.03	2.83
$1,200-$2,000	408	154	208	17	13	16	37.74	50.98	4.17	3.19	3.92
$2,001-$3,000	321	79	210	14	9	9	24.61	65.42	4.37	2.80	2.80
$3,001, and over	197	39	98	24	23	13	19.80	49.75	12.18	11.67	6.60
West North Central:											
0-$1,200	959	453	423	24	42	17	47.24	44.11	2.50	4.38	1.77
$1,200-$2,000	655	248	330	35	31	11	37.86	50.38	5.35	4.73	1.68
$2,001-$3,000	436	127	239	24	28	18	29.13	54.82	5.50	6.42	4.13
$3,001, and over	318	71	158	39	31	19	22.33	49.69	12.26	9.75	5.97
South Atlantic:											
0-$1,200	58	29	24	3	1	1	50.00	41.38	5.17	1.73	1.72
$1,201-$2,000	87	29	48	4	6	----	33.33	55.17	4.60	6.90	----
$2,001-$3,000	107	27	60	9	9	2	25.23	56.08	8.41	8.41	1.87
$3,001, and over	92	20	54	7	10	1	21.74	58.69	7.61	10.87	1.09
East South Central:											
0-$1,200	174	69	76	8	12	9	39.65	43.68	4.60	6.90	5.17
$1,200-$2,000	102	24	61	6	7	4	23.53	59.81	5.88	6.86	3.92
$2,001-$3,000	89	11	56	5	10	7	12.36	62.92	5.62	11.24	7.86
$3,001, and over	71	12	30	6	12	11	16.90	42.26	8.45	16.90	15.49
West South Central:											
0-$1,200	176	89	59	11	14	3	50.57	33.53	6.25	7.95	1.70
$1,200-$2,000	254	113	126	6	3	6	44.49	49.61	2.36	1.18	2.36
$2,001-$3,000	214	59	119	21	11	4	27.57	55.61	9.81	5.14	1.87
$3,001, and over	116	13	62	18	16	7	11.21	53.45	15.52	13.79	6.03
Mountain:											
0-$1,200	41	14	19	2	4	2	34.15	46.34	4.88	9.75	4.88
$1,201-$2,000	85	20	46	5	11	3	23.53	54.12	5.88	12.94	3.53
$2,001-$3,000	69	11	36	10	7	5	15.94	52.18	14.49	10.14	7.25
$3,001, and over	55	5	29	9	8	4	9.10	52.73	16.36	14.55	7.26
Pacific:											
0-$1,200	68	24	33	4	6	1	35.30	48.53	5.88	6.32	3.45
$1,200-$2,000	174	47	101	9	12	5	27.01	58.05	5.17	6.90	2.87
$2,001-$3,000	199	25	121	28	16	9	12.56	60.81	14.07	8.04	4.52
$3,001, and over	191	23	104	24	22	18	12.04	54.45	12.57	11.52	9.42
All divisions:											
New England	316	63	166	26	33	28	19.94	52.53	8.23	10.44	8.86
Middle Atlantic	1,177	268	672	92	80	65	22.77	57.09	7.82	6.80	5.52
East North Central	1,244	431	639	66	61	47	34.65	51.37	5.30	4.90	3.78
West North Central	2,358	899	1,150	122	132	65	37.97	48.57	5.15	5.57	2.74
South Atlantic	344	105	186	23	24	6	30.52	54.07	6.69	6.98	1.74
East South Central	436	116	223	25	40	32	26.61	51.15	5.73	9.17	7.34
West South Central	760	274	366	56	44	20	36.05	48.16	7.37	5.79	2.63
Mountain	250	50	130	26	30	14	20.00	52.00	10.40	12.00	5.60
Pacific	632	119	359	65	55	34	18.83	56.81	10.28	8.70	5.38
Median							30.5	52.0	7.82	8.70	5.52
Mean							27.5	52.4	7.44	7.82	4.84

TABLE 13.—*Estimated yearly family expenditures for outings*

State	0-$1,200		$1,201-$2,000		$2,001-$3,000		$3,001 and over		All classifications	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Alabama	55.00	55.36	103.57	103.84	116.25	130.68	206.94	210.78	113.79	136.75
Arizona	107.50	91.07	75.00	91.25	118.75	148.21	212.50	219.17	111.11	140.17
Arkansas	47.73	51.79	107.50	106.04	152.50	157.60	202.08	210.89	111.11	133.22
California	62.50	65.28	107.64	114.28	113.82	127.56	214.42	235.05	117.09	143.10
Idaho	37.50	54.17	62.50	92.50	112.50	137.50			87.50	94.40
Illinois	47.22	48.92	80.55	90.25	111.36	122.14	155.21	191.62	86.30	108.25
Indiana	45.67	49.86	67.07	78.48	112.89	127.26	171.43	207.88	85.71	110.19
Iowa	42.36	50.00	68.75	80.18	83.33	92.86	153.12	183.23	63.85	86.19
Kentucky	47.50	52.50	75.00	95.10	125.00	151.78	118.81	150.00	87.50	108.77
Massachusetts	25.00	45.83	62.50	66.66	125.00	150.00	50.00	50.00	62.50	76.04
Michigan	56.25	65.28	81.25	90.98	119.79	138.33	256.27	263.43	113.75	138.68
Mississippi	49.07	51.25	79.17	90.70	115.62	126.38	125.00	250.00	58.33	73.54
Missouri	60.94	72.45	88.54	96.83	121.80	146.61	200.38	210.54	104.47	118.96
New Hampshire	25.00	45.19	100.69	97.02	155.00	154.37	220.00	257.89	110.89	139.90
New Jersey	53.75	61.15	68.75	88.90	111.81	135.89	125.00	171.07	96.59	122.17
New Mexico	66.67	65.63	73.21	101.63	156.25	145.83	206.27	235.58	107.14	138.31
North Carolina	79.17	77.21	112.50	114.91	118.42	151.08	175.00	209.52	116.85	152.57
Oklahoma	50.83	52.72	70.54	84.11	125.00	140.50	154.17	178.29	78.13	96.76
Oregon	42.86	50.00	83.33	95.39	121.66	147.04	157.50	196.22	104.40	122.94
Pennsylvania	54.56	67.42	73.44	87.16	103.51	114.32	156.27	192.68	73.75	98.87
Rhode Island	37.50	45.00	35.42	40.76	33.33	51.39	50.00	46.88	36.87	45.47
South Carolina			106.17	110.93	87.50	112.50	168.81	219.08	113.88	156.71
South Dakota	87.50	87.50	122.50	136.02	287.50	287.50	220.83	301.79	150.00	178.57
Tennessee	62.50	65.00	115.62	117.04	121.25	123.80	210.71	226.14	120.24	159.46
Texas	60.94	62.50	100.50	104.97	120.31	141.10	225.00	261.67	112.31	140.58
Vermont	50.00	75.00					62.50	62.50	62.50	70.83
Virginia	62.50	62.50	57.50	75.73	106.25	116.07	175.00	195.19	109.09	136.67
Washington	54.17	55.56	83.33	88.39	117.50	152.90	312.50	291.67	91.07	115.31
Wisconsin	54.17	61.36	106.27	108.84	114.42	130.30	175.00	198.96	109.38	122.12
Wyoming	68.75	77.88	90.00	92.18	108.33	126.14	275.00	268.75	98.21	126.05
All States	53.09	61.12	82.95	93.52	115.94	134.30	200.00	210.00	101.17	117.34

TABLE 14.—*Distance from home traveled by park visitors on day outings, by income groups (in miles)*

State	0--$1,200		$1,201-$2,000		$2,001-$3,000		$3,001 and over		All classifications	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Alabama	11.3	13.0	27.5	36.0	24.2	26.0	12.5	24.0	20.0	29.0
Arizona	40.0	45.0	23.3	31.0	27.5	33.0	24.2	29.0	26.1	36.0
Arkansas	38.4	36.0	30.0	36.0	32.5	40.0	48.7	50.0	38.4	40.0
California	41.2	45.0	42.5	43.0	48.2	49.0	50.0	51.0	48.9	47.0
Idaho	25.0	39.0	50.0	50.0	51.3	53.0	27.5	62.0	49.3	49.0
Illinois	33.7	43.0	48.9	48.0	41.4	42.0	48.6	50.0	47.6	45.0
Indiana	50.6	54.0	48.6	50.0	48.5	48.0	51.0	57.0	49.3	52.0
Iowa	24.0	29.0	25.2	28.0	26.0	32.0	27.5	35.0	26.0	31.0
Michigan	30.0	34.0	21.3	29.0	24.2	32.0	22.5	27.0	23.6	32.0
Mississippi	22.8	27.0	27.5	42.0	30.0	32.0	52.5	60.0	24.1	32.0
Missouri	22.8	27.0	27.5	41.0	30.0	32.0	49.8	54.0	26.3	38.0
New Hampshire	17.5	21.0	35.0	36.0	27.1	41.0	38.3	39.0	26.0	33.0
New Jersey	40.0	43.0	41.7	45.0	48.7	50.0	48.3	46.0	45.8	46.0
New Mexico	24.0	30.0	13.8	24.0	41.7	46.0			25.3	33.0
North Carolina	49.4	51.0	48.5	54.0	50.6	53.0	50.0	58.0	49.5	53.0
Oklahoma	22.8	28.0	26.7	34.0	26.7	38.0	20.0	30.0	24.7	32.0
Oregon	40.8	44.0	48.1	50.0	32.5	40.0	50.8	52.0	47.5	47.0
Pennsylvania	21.4	29.0	21.3	26.0	24.1	33.0	34.5	37.0	22.6	29.0
Rhode Island	15.3	21.0	12.5	13.0	19.4	21.0	25.0	24.0	15.2	19.0
South Carolina	21.3	26.0	20.8	27.0	21.3	29.0	12.5	20.0	19.8	24.0
Tennessee	26.7	30.0	27.5	49.0	25.6	37.0	51.3	57.0	28.3	39.0
Texas	42.5	43.0	48.3	49.0	40.0	45.0	48.5	51.0	47.5	47.0
Virginia	25.0	33.0	25.0	36.0	25.5	42.0	48.8	55.0	26.6	43.0
Wisconsin	16.7	37.0	41.7	42.0	41.3	47.0	50.0	56.0	34.5	44.0
Wyoming	23.0	21.0	19.6	21.0	16.3	10.0	7.5	7.0	17.3	20.0
Washington	18.8	24.0	17.5	31.0	25.8	32.0			19.0	28.0
All States	25.1	32.0	29.5	43.0	35.7	40.0	42.4	45.0	28.1	38.0

TABLE 15.—*Distance traveled from home on vacations, by income groups (in miles)*

State	0—$1,200		$1,201-$2,000		$2,001-$3,000		$3,001 and over		All classifications	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Arkansas	259.4	306.3	251.6	321.5	362.5	409.4	506.3	479.2	362.5	378.4
California	504.5	408.8	256.3	306.8	257.3	296.8	258.4	315.6	258.2	314.7
Illinois	154.2	246.0	212.5	281.5	253.2	340.3	412.5	392.9	251.6	304.0
Indiana	462.5	477.7	500.7	382.3	412.5	399.7	262.5	284.0	412.5	384.2
Iowa	62.5	289.8	503.2	454.7	502.2	421.5	506.3	485.4	412.5	375.7
Michigan	362.5	316.0	303.2	315.7	462.5	395.7	503.2	420.5	403.9	365.9
Missouri	260.6	318.6	301.3	364.1	256.9	325.9	260.0	348.9	260.7	339.9
New Hampshire	258.4	289.1	256.3	290.8	303.2	347.3	331.3	384.6	262.0	330.5
New Jersey	106.3	164.6	156.3	274.1	156.3	258.8	43.8	43.8	152.0	246.5
North Carolina	256.3	345.5	206.3	282.4	260.4	366.0	506.3	431.3	260.0	343.0
Oregon	210.4	313.8	259.4	278.4	258.4	293.3	258.4	337.0	253.7	297.3
Pennsylvania	87.5	246.5	137.5	243.8	162.5	223.6	156.3	259.6	161.3	242.7
South Carolina	109.4	127.7	56.3	53.8	137.5	213.4	62.5	162.5	93.8	145.3
Texas	403.2	351.4	262.5	318.4	354.2	393.4	502.1	422.2	310.6	364.1
Washington	112.5	306.3	81.3	236.6	309.4	368.8	137.5	318.8	162.5	296.9
Wisconsin	207.5	281.3	207.5	244.5	211.6	247.8	209.4	278.3	207.9	255.4
Wyoming	556.3	497.9	506.3	515.6	87.5	250.0	187.5	293.7	406.3	376.3
All States	258.0	310.0	257.0	314.0	262.0	332.0	261.0	354.0	259.0	324.0

TABLE 16.—*Distance from home traveled by park visitors on week-end outings, by income groups (in miles)*

State	0-$1,200		$1,201-$2,000		$2,001-$3,000		$3,001 and over		All classifications	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Arizona	21.2	30.0	52.5	68.0	82.5	80.0	----	----	50.8	65.0
Arkansas	40.0	49.0	32.5	48.0	102.5	84.0	52.5	66.0	51.2	72.0
California	126.2	129.0	73.6	98.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	106.0	98.1	99.0
Illinois	51.7	66.0	82.5	85.0	74.5	79.0	100.0	108.0	73.7	80.0
Indiana	98.5	87.0	75.8	89.0	77.2	92.0	100.7	107.0	77.4	92.0
Iowa	35.0	57.0	74.4	65.0	48.3	73.0	50.0	64.0	50.0	64.0
Michigan	48.7	84.0	51.2	84.0	75.0	82.0	143.7	122.0	75.0	86.0
Missouri	97.6	93.0	97.9	96.0	99.5	104.0	100.3	109.0	98.4	98.0
New Hampshire	52.5	90.0	65.0	71.0	98.1	88.0	98.7	87.0	75.3	82.0
New Jersey	62.5	59.0	30.0	58.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	66.0
New Mexico	60.0	60.0	52.5	61.0	50.0	46.0	50.0	69.0	51.6	61.0
North Carolina	150.0	121.0	55.0	83.0	98.3	84.0	75.0	94.0	67.5	95.0
Oklahoma	25.0	53.0	75.0	77.0	65.0	84.0	85.0	67.0	60.0	71.0
Oregon	92.5	91.0	99.5	100.0	102.5	108.0	----	----	90.2	101.0
Pennsylvania	42.0	61.0	50.7	68.0	75.8	87.0	75.0	80.0	52.3	70.0
Rhode Island	21.2	27.0	22.5	39.0	25.0	27.0	7.5	28.0	22.1	29.0
Tennessee	62.5	83.0	25.0	63.0	60.0	64.0	100.0	115.0	75.0	81.0
Texas	123.5	103.0	73.3	80.0	75.8	90.0	100.0	94.0	97.7	90.0
Washington	50.0	48.0	50.0	46.0	52.5	81.0	25.0	63.0	50.0	57.0
Wisconsin	98.5	102.0	125.0	121.0	100.5	109.0	82.5	88.0	100.6	111.0
Wyoming	18.0	18.0	80.0	69.0	17.5	41.0	65.0	65.0	27.5	53.0
All States	74.0	80.0	75.2	86.0	81.2	89.0	98.4	97.0	76.4	87.0

TABLE 17.—*Miles traveled on day outings to State parks*

State	All types of day outings		Day outings to State parks							
	Median	Mean	Total day outings to State parks		Starting on week day		Starting on Saturday		Starting on Sunday and holiday	
			Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Alabama	20	29	10	22	10	22	10	25	10	20
Arizona	26	36	18	23	18	21	18	18	18	24
Arkansas	38	40	30	33	22	27	36	33	30	34
California	49	47	27	35	24	32	43	44	24	33
Illinois	47	45	26	34	26	32	28	29	27	40
Indiana	50	54	41	48	39	44	60	58	41	48
Iowa	26	31	16	27	18	36	18	18	14	26
Michigan	23	32	6	29	15	29	6	6	6	25
Mississippi	24	32	24	27	24	27	13	19	24	26
Missouri	26	38	34	37	37	36	23	29	34	38
New Jersey	46	47	47	46	47	44	51	48	52	47
New Hampshire	26	33	20	30	16	31	20	27	20	31
New Mexico	25	33	3	11	3	3	3	32	3	3
North Carolina	49	53	18	33	68	64	(1)	(1)	18	29
Oklahoma	24	32	15	19	4	17	15	28	15	18
Oregon	47	47	50	43	50	39	49	41	50	45
Pennsylvania	22	29	17	25	15	21	16	26	21	28
Texas	47	47	44	42	15	27	44	44	44	50
Virginia	26	43	15	30	15	38	15	27	15	27
Washington	19	28	13	25	13	28	5	15	5	23
Wisconsin	34	44	29	40	24	23	39	58	32	39
Wyoming	23	21	7	8	5	5	8	8	8	7
All States:										
Mean	32.6	38.2	23.2	30.3	23.1	29.6	24.8	30.1	23.2	30.1
Median	26	36	18	30	18	28	18	28	20	28

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[1] No sample.

Chapter V. GROUPS SERVED

Income Groups

In the "park patron" phase of the study, an effort was made to determine the income level of park visitors on the basis of annual family income. The results appear in Table 20. Information was then sought which might provide a basis of comparison between the income level of park visitors with that of the population in various States. The only comparable information found was that compiled in a study of "Consumer Incomes in the United States and Their Distribution in 1935–36," published by the National Resources Committee. This information is presented by regions, which are not too happily delineated for our purpose, since the southern region, for instance, includes all States east of the Mississippi from Delaware to Florida and, in addition, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana. Because of the diversity of economic enterprise in this vast region, it does not seem reasonable to expect that it represents a homogeneous situation with regard to income. However, since this is the only information which is comparable, it has been used to arrive at a ratio between the representation of the various income groups of the population in park attendance.

On this basis, the group with a family income of $1,200 or less per year is the only one which is not served in proportion to its numbers in the population. This group is the second largest group served on the parks, but it is the largest group in the population.

Age Groups

It is evident from the information reported, that the 135 parks studied did not serve children and youth in proportion to their numbers in the population. In these parks, located in 25 States, the proportion of visitors under 18 years of age equaled the number of that age group in the general population in only two States, namely, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In these States the proportion was exceeded (Table 24).

Composition of Groups Visiting Parks—15 or Less

In the 10,496 "Park Patron" statements which reported the size of the parties of less than 15 persons visiting the park (Table 21 and Chart III), the largest number, or 2,349, consisted of a party of four. This is not surprising since most of the travel to State parks is by automobile and four people can travel comfortably with the necessary equipment or baggage for such a trip in a five-passenger car. However, the fact that the number of parties of two, numbering 2,038, is such a large proportion of the total and is so nearly equivalent to the number of parties of four, indicates that some factor other than that of comfort and convenience of travel is involved. Of this total, 1,865 parties are composed of two persons over 18 years of age, which constitutes the largest number of any of the parties as to age composition.

In the parties of four, the most characteristic group is that of four adults and no children, with 1,068 such groups; next comes the group of two adults and two children, with 791 reported. The next largest is the group of five, with 1,560 reported, and within this group the party of four adults and one child is predominant. This information is in accordance with the figures presented in Table 24, which show that children are not being served in proportion to their numbers and gives further point to suggestions made in respect to this matter.

Table 18.—*Age composition of party, all States (ranking)*

[By number of States]

+ equals over 18 years of age. – equals under 18 years of age.

Rank	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Weighted aggregates
Weight	4	3	2	1	
Composition:					
2+ and 0–	22	3	1	0	99
2+ and 2–	3	7	6	4	49
4+ and 4–	1	11	3	1	44
2+ and 1–	0	4	5	8	30
3+ and 3–	0	1	3	6	15
2+ and 3–	0	0	2	2	6
4+ and 1–	0	0	2	2	6
1+ and 0–	0	0	2	0	4
4+ and 2–	0	0	1	1	3
3+ and 1–	0	0	1	1	3
3+ and 2–	0	0	0	1	1

Large Groups

Two hundred and ninety-two large groups of more than 15 persons were reported out of a total of 10,798 groups. Of these, 133 were adults, 40 were junior groups, and 119 were mixed as to age. Again the predominance of adults is evident. Rhode Island reported the largest proportion of large groups, with 30 out of 157 or nearly one out of five; New Jersey, all of whose returns were from High Point State Park, reported 31 out of 586; Pennsylvania had a 1 to 14 ratio, with 79 large groups out of 1,068; while Missouri reported 22 large groups out of 2,452. None of the other States reported any considerable amount of use by large groups of people.

Rural and Urban Groups

Of the parks in the 30 States represented in the "Park Patron" phase of the study, in only three states did the proportion of rural visitors to urban visitors equal the proportion of rural people to urban people in those States according to the 1930 census. These three States, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, have a very low percentage of rural residents. The three States with the lowest ratio of service to their rural people have a relatively high percentage of rural population. In fact, none of the States with a high percentage of rural population seems to serve them very well (Table 19 and Chart IV).

The basic reason for this, perhaps, is the emphasis placed upon the service of State parks as an escape for city people from the dirt, noise, and confusion of city living. This is an important function, but the State parks also have an exceptional opportunity to make a real contribution to the solution of the difficult problem of supplying adequate recreational opportunities to people in rural sections.

In some instances the parks provide opportunities for the enjoyment of natural beauty which are not available in the surrounding country, while in others, the natural features of the parks offer little contrast to their daily surroundings, and therefore do not attract rural people because of their scenic quality. However, recreational facilities and organization are sadly lacking in most rural communities and if recreational programs suited to the needs of rural people are provided, the country people will undoubtedly take advantage of them. At the recent White House Conference on Children in a Democracy held in Washington, the rural people were designated as one of the groups for whom there is a marked deficiency in recreational opportunities. In past generations the isolation of rural people due to sparse population, long hours of farm labor and lack of rapid transportation made it difficult for them to form mutual associations which would further various cultural interests. The introduction of farm machinery has increased the leisure of rural poeple, and good roads and the advent of the automobile now make it possible for these people in many sections of the country to travel a reasonable distance to a common meeting ground.

Occupational Groups

It is evident from the available data that the bulk of "Park Patrons" are engaged in "white collar" vocations. Three occupations, namely, trade (merchants, tradesmen, etc.), professional service, and clerical work supply a substantial majority of the park visitors in 19 of the 29 States listed.

On the other hand, the two largest occupational groups, those engaged in agriculture and manufacturing, are at a disadvantage as far as service in the park program is concerned (Table 23 and Chart V). This reflects the situation revealed in Table 19, as regards service rendered to rural people on the basis of residence. With regard to industrial workers, the situation is somewhat better, but in certain States with a high percentage of industrial workers, notably Pennsylvania and Indiana, the ratio is very low.

TABLE 19.—*Service to rural and urban groups: proportion compared with population*

States	Park patron		Census		Ratio	
	City	Rural	City	Rural	City	Rural
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*		
Alabama	81. 5	18. 5	28. 1	71. 9	2. 90	0. 26
Arizona	77. 9	22. 1	34. 4	65. 6	2. 26	. 34
Arkansas	79. 6	20. 4	20. 6	79. 4	3. 86	. 26
California	89. 0	11. 0	73. 3	26. 7	1. 21	. 41
Idaho	60. 0	40. 0	29. 1	70. 9	2. 06	. 56
Illinois	82. 3	17. 7	73. 9	26. 1	1. 11	. 68
Indiana	89. 2	10. 8	55. 5	44. 5	1. 61	. 24
Iowa	77. 9	22. 1	39. 6	60. 4	1. 97	. 37
Kentucky	71. 9	28. 1	30. 6	69. 4	2. 35	. 40
Massachusetts	82. 8	17. 2	90. 2	9. 8	. 92	1. 76
Michigan	93. 3	6. 7	68. 2	31. 8	1. 37	. 21
Mississippi	52. 1	47. 9	16. 9	83. 1	3. 08	. 53
Missouri	81. 9	18. 1	51. 2	48. 8	1. 60	. 37
New Hampshire	60. 4	39. 6	58. 7	41. 3	1. 03	. 96
New Jersey	72. 3	27. 7	82. 6	17. 4	. 88	1. 59
New Mexico	93. 4	6. 6	25. 2	74. 8	3. 71	. 09
North Carolina	81. 1	18. 9	25. 5	74. 5	3. 18	. 25
Oklahoma	79. 9	20. 1	33. 3	66. 7	2. 33	. 31
Oregon	82. 1	17. 9	51. 3	48. 7	1. 60	. 40
Pennsylvania	72. 7	27. 3	67. 8	32. 2	1. 07	. 85
Rhode Island	73. 8	26. 2	92. 4	7. 6	. 80	3. 44
South Carolina	80. 5	19. 5	21. 3	78. 7	3. 78	. 25
South Dakota	74. 7	25. 3	18. 9	81. 1	3. 95	. 31
Tennessee	76. 6	23. 4	34. 3	65. 7	2. 23	. 36
Texas	81. 7	18. 3	41. 0	59. 0	1. 99	. 31
Vermont	88. 9	11. 1	33. 0	67. 0	2. 69	. 17
Virginia	79. 6	20. 4	32. 4	67. 6	2. 46	. 30
Washington	79. 4	20. 6	56. 6	43. 4	1. 40	. 47
Wisconsin	90. 1	9. 9	52. 9	47. 1	1. 70	. 21
Wyoming	92. 0	8. 0	31. 1	68. 9	2. 96	. 12

TABLE 20.—*Income groups served*

States	Annual family income					Percent			
	Total statements	0–$1, 200	$1,201–$2, 000	$2,001–$3, 000	$3,001 and over	0–$1, 200	$1,201–$2, 000	$2,001–$3, 000	$3,001 and over
Alabama	189	38	46	45	60	20. 10	24. 34	23. 81	31. 75
Arizona	124	42	38	23	21	33. 87	30. 64	18. 55	16. 94
Arkansas	243	55	90	55	43	22. 63	37. 04	22. 63	17. 70
California	308	27	111	107	63	8. 77	36. 04	34. 74	20. 45
Illinois	811	281	231	179	120	34. 65	28. 48	22. 07	14. 80
Indiana	708	211	226	140	131	29. 80	31. 92	19. 78	18. 50
Iowa	550	295	122	72	61	53. 64	22. 18	13. 09	11. 09
Kentucky	57	22	10	16	9	38. 60	17. 54	28. 07	15. 79
Michigan	274	56	84	90	44	20. 44	30. 66	32. 85	16. 05
Mississippi	233	153	55	17	8	65. 67	23. 60	7. 30	3. 43
Missouri	2, 493	1, 154	647	404	288	46. 29	25. 95	16. 21	11. 55
New Hampshire	300	60	110	71	59	20. 00	36. 67	23. 67	19. 66
New Jersey	564	113	154	194	103	20. 04	27. 30	34. 40	18. 26
New Mexico	104	19	34	25	26	18. 27	32. 69	24. 04	25. 00
North Carolina	214	55	46	57	56	25. 70	21. 49	26. 64	26. 17
Oklahoma	302	124	87	64	27	41. 06	28. 81	21. 19	8. 94
Oregon	388	68	133	101	86	17. 53	34. 28	26. 03	22. 16
Pennsylvania	1, 161	494	325	212	130	42. 55	27. 99	18. 26	11. 20
Rhode Island	150	75	40	26	9	50. 00	26. 67	17. 33	6. 00
South Carolina	102	25	30	26	21	24. 51	29. 41	25. 49	20. 59
South Dakota	74	15	26	20	13	20. 27	35. 14	27. 03	17. 56
Tennessee	121	41	20	33	27	33. 89	16. 53	27. 27	22. 31
Texas	439	94	140	121	84	21. 41	31. 89	27. 57	19. 13
Virginia	90	14	22	21	33	15. 56	24. 44	23. 33	26. 67
Washington	113	22	49	35	7	19. 47	43. 36	30. 98	6. 19
Wisconsin	330	67	133	84	46	20. 30	40. 31	25. 45	13. 94
Wyoming	102	18	27	41	16	17. 65	26. 47	29. 20	15. 68

TABLE 21.—*Size and age composition of parties; frequency distribution*

[+ = over 18 years. − = under 18 years]

Size of party	Frequency	Age															
1	509	+0 −1 52	+1 −0 457														
2	2,038	+0 −2 63	+1 −1 110	+2 −0 1,865													
3	1,417	+0 −3 31	+1 −2 100	+2 −1 685	+3 −0 601												
4	2,348	+0 −4 47	+1 −3 43	+2 −2 791	+3 −1 399	+4 −0 1,068											
5	1,566	+0 −5 15	+1 −4 29	+2 −3 365	+3 −2 346	+4 −1 462	+5 −0 349										
6	1,078	+0 −6 10	+1 −5 13	+2 −4 180	+3 −3 170	+4 −2 350	+5 −1 191	+6 −0 164									
7	518	+0 −7 2	+1 −6 4	+2 −5 57	+3 −4 77	+4 −3 157	+5 −2 110	+6 −1 74	+7 −0 37								
8	362	+0 −8 3	+1 −7 3	+2 −6 29	+3 −5 32	+4 −4 82	+5 −3 52	+6 −2 81	+7 −1 35	+8 −0 45							
9	160	+0 −9 2	+1 −8 1	+2 −7 4	+3 −6 9	+4 −5 37	+5 −4 32	+6 −3 28	+7 −2 16	+8 −1 12	+9 −0 19						
10	179	+0 −10 2	+1 −9 2	+2 −8 12	+3 −7 7	+4 −6 27	+5 −5 19	+6 −4 29	+7 −3 19	+8 −2 34	+9 −1 10	+10 −0 18					
11	88	+0 −11 1	+1 −10 3	+2 −9 1	+3 −8 4	+4 −7 4	+5 −6 10	+6 −5 16	+7 −4 10	+8 −3 17	+9 −2 10	+10 −1 6	+11 −0 6				
12	86	+0 −12 1	+1 −11 1	+2 −10 3	+3 −9 3	+4 −8 2	+5 −7 3	+6 −6 20	+7 −5 7	+8 −4 8	+9 −3 9	+10 −2 13	+11 −1 7	+12 −0 9			
13	54	+0 −13 1	+1 −12 2	+2 −11 3	+3 −10 2	+4 −9 0	+5 −8 4	+6 −7 3	+7 −6 4	+8 −5 14	+9 −4 3	+10 −3 5	+11 −2 5	+12 −1 6	+13 −0 2		
14	55	+0 −14 2	+1 −13 0	+2 −12 3	+3 −11 2	+4 −10 3	+5 −9 0	+6 −8 2	+7 −7 5	+8 −6 7	+9 −5 9	+10 −4 5	+11 −3 1	+12 −2 5	+13 −1 0	+14 −0 11	
15	38	+0 −15 1	+1 −14 1	+2 −13 0	+3 −12 0	+4 −11 1	+5 −10 3	+6 −9 3	+7 −8 0	+8 −7 4	+9 −6 5	+10 −5 8	+11 −4 0	+12 −3 0	+13 −2 1	+14 −1 2	+15 −0 9
Total	10,496																

LARGE GROUPS

Size of party	Total	Junior	Mixed	Adult
16 to 25	156	23	62	71
26 to 49	105	15	40	50
50 to 99	27	2	14	11
100 and over	4	0	3	1
Total	292			

TABLE 22.—*Annual family income: Percentage distributions of families in five geographic regions by income level*

Income level	New England	North Central	Southern	Mountain and Plains	Pacific	Mean, percent	Southern, white
0–$1,249:							
Consumers' study [1]	51.2	49.4	65.5	60.0	46.5	44.5	37.4
Park patron study	30.5	31.2	38.8	23.4	14.5	27.7	38.8
Ratio	.6	.6	.6	.4	.3	.6	1.0
$1,250–$1,999:							
Consumers' study	28.2	27.1	17.7	22.2	28.6	24.9	27.2
Park patron study	33.6	27.4	27.9	31.1	36.2	31.2	27.9
Ratio	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0
$2,000–$2,999:							
Consumers' study	12.6	14.5	9.7	11.3	16.2	12.8	19.8
Park patron study	21.3	22.9	19.9	26.4	30.0	24.1	19.9
Ratio	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.0
$3,000 and over:							
Consumers' study	8.0	9.0	7.1	6.5	8.7	7.8	15.6
Park patron study	14.6	18.5	13.4	19.1	19.3	16.9	13.4
Ratio	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.1	.9

[1] Consumer Incomes in the United States. Their Distribution In 1935–36, National Resources Committee.

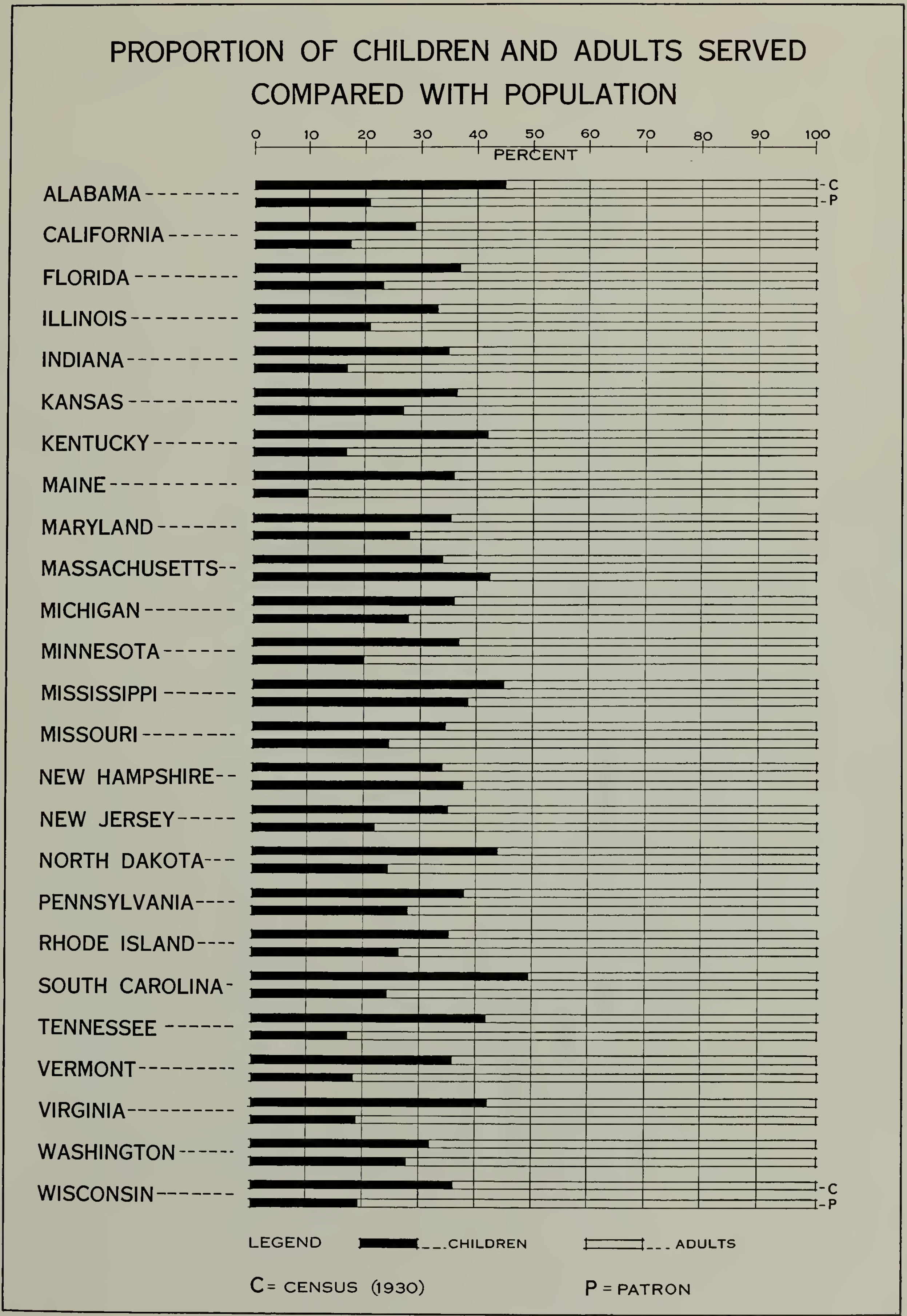
TABLE 23.—*Service to occupational groups compared with proportion in population*

State	Agriculture	Forestry and fishing	Extraction of minerals	Manufacturing and machine industry	Transportation and communication	Trade	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Clerical
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
ALABAMA:									
Census	48.0	0.5	3.1	18.1	6.3	7.0	3.9	10.0	3.1
Patrons	9.6	-----	-----	18.2	6.1	25.2	35.7	-----	5.2
Ratio	.2	-----	-----	1.0	1.0	3.6	9.2	-----	1.7
ARIZONA:									
Census	23.2	.5	8.5	21.0	11.4	12.0	7.6	10.2	5.6
Patrons	4.4	-----	13.2	4.4	17.6	13.2	29.4	1.5	16.3
Ratio	.2	-----	1.6	.2	1.5	1.1	3.9	.1	2.9
ARKANSAS:									
Census	57.6	1.0	1.1	12.3	6.2	7.7	4.2	7.4	2.5
Patrons	18.5	-----	.8	3.2	9.7	16.9	33.9	-----	17.0
Ratio	.3	-----	.7	.3	1.6	2.2	8.1	-----	6.5
CALIFORNIA:									
Census	13.2	.5	1.6	25.5	10.4	17.5	9.4	11.8	10.1
Patrons	3.9	-----	2.1	27.0	6.0	18.4	27.0	5.0	10.6
Ratio	.3	-----	1.3	1.1	.6	1.1	2.9	.4	1.0
IDAHO:									
Census	40.4	3.4	3.4	16.4	8.2	10.3	7.0	6.8	4.1
Patrons	39.1	-----	-----	13.0	-----	4.4	39.1	-----	4.4
Ratio	1.0	-----	-----	.8	-----	.4	5.6	-----	1.1
ILLINOIS:									
Census	11.1	.1	1.9	32.5	10.5	14.7	7.0	10.3	11.9
Patrons	17.1	-----	2.1	19.6	12.2	20.6	16.6	3.4	8.4
Ratio	1.5	-----	1.1	.6	1.2	1.4	2.4	.3	.7
INDIANA:									
Census	20.0	.1	1.7	34.6	9.7	12.2	6.3	8.4	7.0
Patrons	4.5	.4	1.3	15.3	4.5	33.0	25.2	3.4	12.4
Ratio	.2	4.0	.8	.4	.5	2.7	4.0	.4	1.8
IOWA:									
Census	36.2	.1	.9	19.0	9.7	13.0	7.5	8.0	5.6
Patrons	27.0	-----	1.3	16.4	5.7	20.1	20.5	1.7	7.3
Ratio	.7	-----	1.4	.9	.6	1.5	2.7	.2	1.3
KENTUCKY:									
Census	39.5	.2	6.8	18.0	8.4	9.2	4.9	8.2	4.8
Patrons	31.7	-----	2.4	12.2	4.9	24.4	4.9	7.3	12.2
Ratio	.8	-----	.4	.7	.6	2.7	1.0	.9	2.5
MASSACHUSETTS:									
Census	3.1	.4	.1	42.6	10.0	13.8	8.0	10.6	11.4
Patrons	-----	-----	-----	37.5	-----	18.8	37.5	-----	6.2
Ratio	-----	-----	-----	.9	-----	1.4	4.7	-----	.5
MICHIGAN:									
Census	12.8	.7	1.1	40.8	8.8	12.3	6.4	8.9	8.2
Patrons	7.1	.5	-----	27.0	11.0	14.2	30.3	1.4	8.5
Ratio	.6	.7	-----	.7	1.3	1.2	4.7	.2	1.0
MISSISSIPPI:									
Census	65.9	.9	.1	9.8	4.9	5.5	3.3	7.8	1.8
Patrons	35.4	1.4	-----	12.1	6.3	15.0	17.5	4.0	8.3
Ratio	.5	1.6	-----	1.2	1.3	2.7	5.3	.5	4.4
MISSOURI:									
Census	25.4	.3	1.1	24.8	9.7	13.6	6.3	10.1	8.7
Patrons	16.4	.6	1.0	22.9	9.8	18.8	17.2	3.8	9.5
Ratio	.6	2.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.4	2.7	.4	1.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE:									
Census	11.4	1.1	.3	46.4	9.1	10.2	6.6	9.4	5.5
Patrons	4.2	-----	-----	18.4	11.1	26.8	19.5	3.2	16.8
Ratio	.4	-----	-----	.4	1.2	2.7	2.8	.3	3.1
NEW JERSEY:									
Census	3.7	.2	.2	40.3	11.1	14.1	7.4	10.1	12.9
Patrons	3.3	-----	.4	30.1	5.3	19.5	13.7	12.5	15.2
Ratio	.9	-----	2.0	.7	.5	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.2
NORTH CAROLINA:									
Census	43.8	.8	.2	25.5	5.4	7.7	4.6	9.1	2.9
Patrons	8.6	.6	-----	11.0	6.1	34.1	29.3	2.4	7.9
Ratio	.2	.8	-----	.4	1.1	4.4	6.4	.3	2.7
OKLAHOMA:									
Census	37.0	.3	5.0	16.9	8.3	12.0	6.4	8.9	5.2
Patrons	24.5	--	.6	3.8	4.4	24.5	21.4	--	20.8
Ratio	.7	--	.1	.2	.5	2.0	3.3	-----	4.0
OREGON:									
Census	20.0	4.5	.5	26.2	10.4	13.5	7.8	9.6	7.5
Patrons	4.2	5.1	.9	21.7	10.7	22.0	21.1	4.8	9.5
Ratio	.2	1.1	1.8	.8	1.0	1.6	2.7	.5	1.3
PENNSYLVANIA:									
Census	6.7	.1	8.0	38.1	10.4	12.3	6.4	9.0	9.0
Patrons	8.4	.7	3.6	6.9	6.4	41.7	16.1	2.6	13.6
Ratio	1.3	7.0	.5	.2	.6	3.4	2.5	.3	1.5
RHODE ISLAND:									
Census	3.0	.4	.1	51.0	8.8	12.4	6.1	9.2	9.0
Patrons	-----	-----	-----	46.8	6.3	13.9	12.7	3.8	16.5
Ratio	-----	-----	-----	.9	.7	1.1	2.1	.4	1.8
SOUTH CAROLINA:									
Census	50.1	.5	.1	21.5	5.5	6.2	3.9	10.1	2.1
Patrons	16.4	-----	-----	5.5	-----	37.0	27.4	1.4	12.3
Ratio	.3	-----	-----	.3	-----	6.0	7.0	.1	5.9
SOUTH DAKOTA:									
Census	52.8	.1	.6	11.2	7.3	10.3	7.6	6.7	3.4
Patrons	19.0	-----	-----	19.0	1.7	10.3	41.4	-----	8.6
Ratio	.4	-----	-----	1.7	.2	1.0	5.4	-----	2.5
TENNESSEE:									
Census	39.3	.5	1.5	21.0	8.0	10.0	4.8	10.3	4.6
Patrons	9.4	-----	-----	14.8	-----	16.1	43.6	1.3	14.8
Ratio	.2	-----	-----	.7	-----	1.6	9.1	.1	3.2
TEXAS:									
Census	38.1	.3	1.6	17.5	9.2	11.7	5.7	10.5	5.4
Patrons	26.2	-----	-----	-----	6.0	18.9	36.1	-----	12.8
Ratio	.7	-----	-----	-----	.7	1.6	6.3	-----	2.4
VERMONT:									
Census	27.0	.5	1.7	29.2	10.0	9.7	6.5	10.0	5.4
Patrons	-----	-----	-----	33.3	-----	16.7	33.3	-----	16.7
Ratio	-----	-----	-----	1.1	-----	1.7	5.1	-----	3.1
VIRGINIA:									
Census	30.7	1.3	1.8	24.2	11.0	9.4	5.5	10.8	5.3
Patrons	3.3	-----	1.7	10.0	11.7	18.3	36.7	3.3	15.0
Ratio	.1	-----	.9	.4	1.1	1.9	6.7	.3	2.8
WASHINGTON:									
Census	15.7	4.8	.9	28.2	11.5	14.1	7.4	9.7	7.7
Patrons	9.8	4.5	.9	25.0	13.4	16.0	13.4	9.0	8.0
Ratio	.6	.9	1.0	.9	.9	1.1	1.8	.9	1.0
WISCONSIN:									
Census	25.7	.6	.3	32.3	8.2	11.6	6.5	7.7	7.1
Patrons	8.6	.4	.9	29.9	13.4	17.3	13.9	4.8	10.8
Ratio	.3	.7	3.0	.9	1.6	1.4	2.1	.6	1.5
WYOMING:									
Census	33.3	.9	6.8	16.4	14.9	8.3	7.0	8.0	4.4
Patrons	4.3	-----	2.9	14.3	8.6	30.0	15.7	7.1	17.1
Ratio	.1	-----	.4	.9	.6	3.6	2.2	.9	3.9
Mean Ratio	.6	2.0	1.1	.7	.9	2.1	4.3	.4	2.3

TABLE 24.—*Age composition of park patronage compared to population; by States*

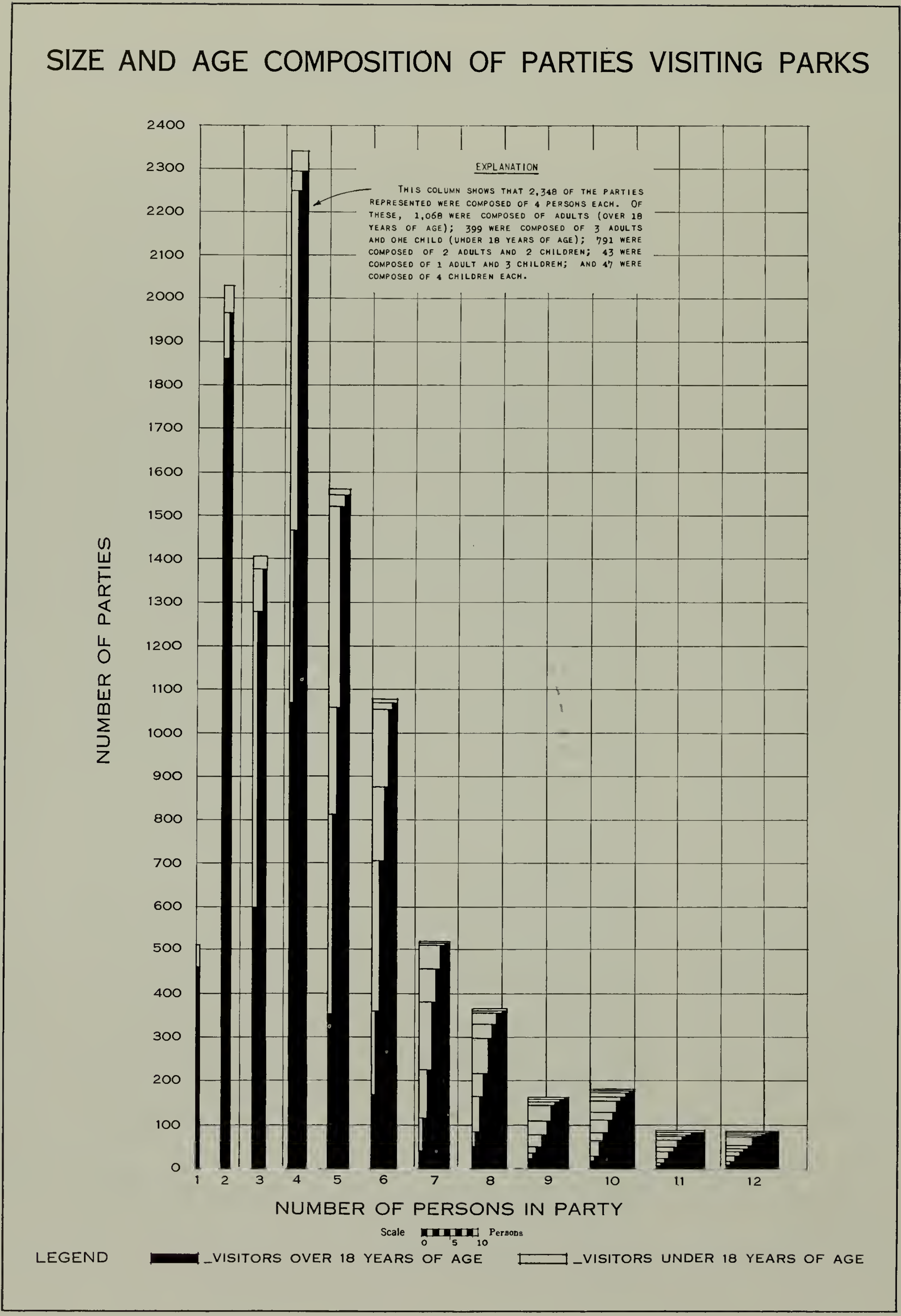
State	Percentage of population under 18 1	Percentage of visitors under 18 2	Ratio of column 2 to column 1 3	Percentage of population 18 and over 4	Percentage of visitors 18 and over 5	Ratio of column 5 to column 4 6
Massachusetts	33	42	1.27	67	58	0.87
New Hampshire	33	37	1.12	67	63	.94
Washington	32	28	.88	68	72	1.06
Mississippi	44	38	.86	56	62	1.11
Maryland	35	28	.80	65	72	1.11
Michigan	36	28	.77	64	72	1.13
Kansas	36	27	.75	64	73	1.14
Rhode Island	35	26	.74	65	74	1.14
Pennsylvania	38	28	.74	62	72	1.16
Missouri	34	24	.71	66	76	1.15
Illinois	33	21	.64	67	79	1.18
New Jersey	34	21	.62	66	79	1.20
Florida	37	23	.62	63	77	1.22
California	29	17	.59	71	83	1.17
Wisconsin	36	19	.53	64	81	1.27
Minnesota	36	19	.53	64	81	1.27
South Carolina	48	25	.52	52	75	1.44
Vermont	35	18	.51	65	82	1.26
North Dakota	43	21	.49	57	79	1.39
Indiana	35	17	.49	65	83	1.28
Alabama	45	21	.47	55	79	1.44
Virginia	42	19	.45	58	81	1.40
Tennessee	41	18	.44	59	82	1.39
Kentucky	42	16	.38	58	84	1.45
Maine	36	10	.28	64	80	1.41

Chart 2



PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS SERVED COMPARED WITH POPULATION

Chart 3



SIZE AND AGE COMPOSITION OF PARTIES VISITING PARKS

EXPLANATION

THIS COLUMN SHOWS THAT 2,348 OF THE PARTIES REPRESENTED WERE COMPOSED OF 4 PERSONS EACH. OF THESE, 1,068 WERE COMPOSED OF ADULTS (OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE); 399 WERE COMPOSED OF 3 ADULTS AND ONE CHILD (UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE); 791 WERE COMPOSED OF 2 ADULTS AND 2 CHILDREN; 43 WERE COMPOSED OF 1 ADULT AND 3 CHILDREN; AND 47 WERE COMPOSED OF 4 CHILDREN EACH.

Chart 4

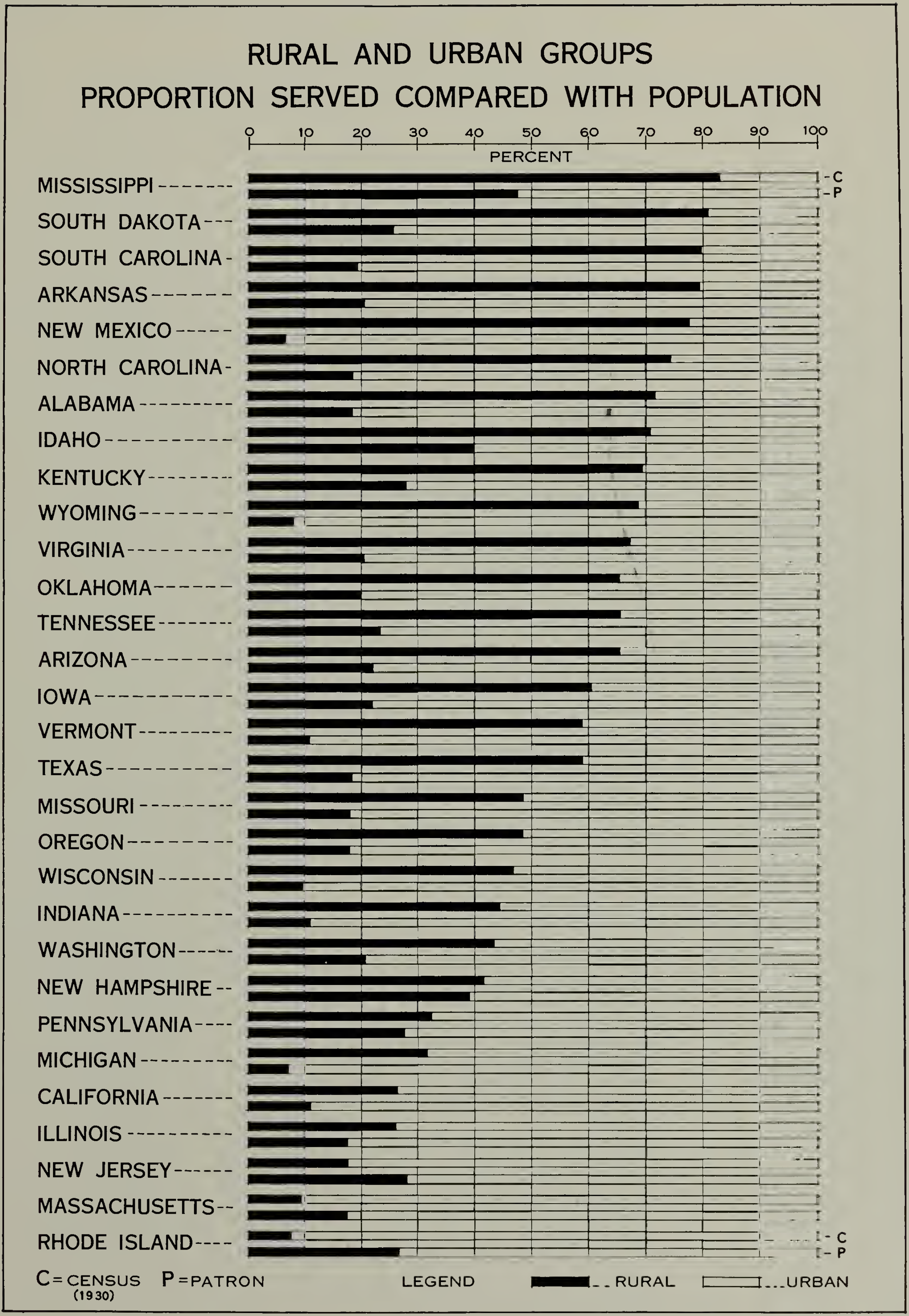
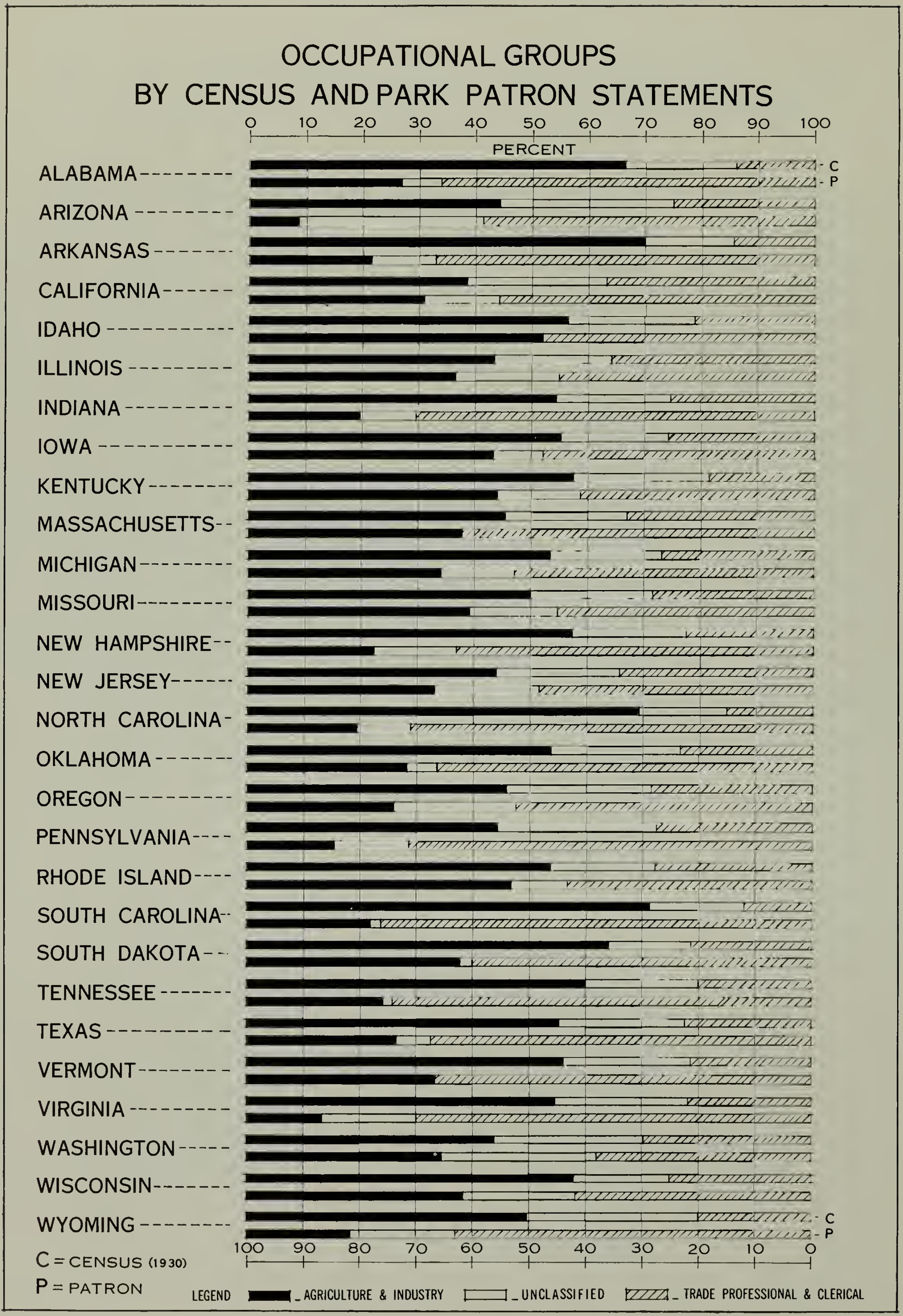

RURAL AND URBAN GROUPS
PROPORTION SERVED COMPARED WITH POPULATION
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
PERCENT
MISSISSIPPI
SOUTH DAKOTA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ARKANSAS
NEW MEXICO
NORTH CAROLINA
ALABAMA
IDAHO
KENTUCKY
WYOMING
VIRGINIA
OKLAHOMA
TENNESSEE
ARIZONA
IOWA
VERMONT
TEXAS
MISSOURI
OREGON
WISCONSIN
INDIANA
WASHINGTON
NEW HAMPSHIRE
PENNSYLVANIA
MICHIGAN
CALIFORNIA
ILLINOIS
NEW JERSEY
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
C
P
C
P
C = CENSUS (1930)
P = PATRON
LEGEND
RURAL
URBAN

Chart 5



OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS BY CENSUS AND PARK PATRON STATEMENTS

Chapter VI. ACTIVITIES ON STATE PARKS

FORTY-FOUR ACTIVITIES are reported on the 135 parks included in the "Park Use" phase of the study; the greatest number of activities reported on any one park is 15, on Devil's Lake, Wisconsin. This park offers picnicking, swimming, hiking, group camping, fishing, trailer camping, dancing, softball, baseball, horseback riding, rowing, bicycling, golf, group activities, and other sports.

The average number of activities offered on these parks is 6.6 and the median number is 6 (Table 25). Of the 44 activities, only picnicking, swimming, and fishing are reported in as many as half of the parks (Chart 6) and, in fact, 17 of the activities reported are provided for in only one park. The program in most parks is extremely limited and there is great opportunity to expand the program if proper leadership is introduced.

In order to determine the relative popularity of various activities on the basis of participation, the five most popular activities on each park were given a score of five points for first place, four for second, three for third, two for fourth, and one for fifth. The resulting total was then divided by the number of times that the activities appeared in the tabulation. The resultant scoring is presented on Table 27. In order that the popularity of each activity would be tested in competition with other activities, only those parks reporting at least five activities were included. On this basis, swimming proved to be the most popular activity, history second, picnicking third, hiking fourth, and playground activities fifth. Tent camping, group camping, and trailer camping took the next places in the order listed, and fishing and nature study finished out the first ten. Rowing, softball, photography, dancing, and horseshoe pitching, in that order, were the next five most popular activities. Baseball and golf proved popular in the few instances where they were offered, but they did not occur often enough to warrant a definite conclusion, baseball appearing only four times and golf, three.

It must be recognized, also, that the popularity of any activity is dependent to a large extent on the adequacy of the facility provision and in the effort put into the promotion of that activity by the park staff.

This is borne out by the order of recreational preferences tabulated from answers given in the questionnaires distributed for the "Park Patron" phase of the study (Table 29). Swimming again ranks first, but fishing ranks second in place of history and history is not mentioned as a recreational preference. The omission of history may be due to the fact that the park visitors answering the questionnaires did not think of history as recreation, or it may be that their interest in history is superficial and that they visit historical places largely as pastime or for a respite during a trip, and that comparatively few people have a consuming interest in the subject. If the latter is true, it is, of course, unfortunate, and any effort made to increase interest in historical matters is abundantly justified.

The preferences reflect to some extent the activities available on parks, since it is to be expected that the parks would draw a larger proportion of the people who are interested in the activities provided on them, so that Table 29 cannot be considered a reflection of the interests of the general population. However, hunting, which is practically never permitted on parks, ranks high on the list, probably due to the close relationship of this avocation to fishing, for the fisherman is usually a hunter in the hunting season. Tennis and golf stand high on the list, and they are provided infrequently on State parks.

In the remainder of the list there are many activities which could be included in the program of a greater number of parks, and the addition of them would greatly increase interest and patronage.

On Table 28, the incidence of certain activities and accommodations with high attendance is shown. It is not intended to convey the impression that the addition of any one of these activities will have the effect of raising or lowering attendance to the extent indicated by the corresponding figures on the table, but it does indicate that certain activities are associated with high attendance, while others seem not to have much effect upon it. Since practically none of these activities is present alone on an area, the attendance cannot be ascribed to any particular activity.

The presence of picnicking and camping facilities, playgrounds, swimming, and dancing on a park seem to attract larger attendance than can be expected on parks which do not provide these facilities and activities, and to a lesser extent, fishing and horseshoe pitching. Photography, hiking, and nature study do not seem to have the "pull" to attract considerable attendance to the area. This does not mean that the provision of these latter activities should be neglected, but it indicates that people must be introduced to these latter activities, while they will be attracted by the former. Rowing and softball, likewise, are not associated with high attendance, but usually the number of boats available is limited and very often softball fields on State parks are merely open spaces on rough ground which do not provide satisfactory playing conditions.

It must be recognized that every wholesome recreation activity makes its contribution toward the ultimate objective of the park, namely, to provide an interesting and awakening experience which will add to the content of the lives of the people visiting the park.

TABLE 25.—*Participants in activities*

State	Park	Number weeks reported	Acreage	Average daily attendance	Population within 25 miles	Population within 50 miles	Estimated population area served	Ratio of population area to average daily attendance	Number of activities offered	Picknicking	Swimming	Hiking	History	Sports (not designated)	Group camping	Fishing	Children's playground activities	Rowing	Nature study	Camping (not designated)	Tent camping	Trailer camping	Trail camping	Group activities	Dancing	Soft ball
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Michigan	Grand Haven	7	34	7,666	139,488	441,292	189,790	25	8	7,207	39,991				5,868	4,916	3,307				4,237	8,203				1,063
Do	Holland	8	44	4,365	93,832	456,790	154,326	35	9	1,446	18,874					2,619	3,661				8	49				467
Wisconsin	Devils Lake	17	1,440	3,446	175,270	221,833	183,030	53	15	21,399	29,700	12,479		276	17,114	2,771		4,085				8,953		50	7,407	1,031
Michigan	Island Lake	9	51	3,221	19,274	2,597,160	448,930	139	12	8,225	15,159					350	760	638			5,496	1,917			74	60
Do	Bay City	11	130	2,595	112,708	427,400	165,157	64	5	1,600	4,729				×		1,072				8,546					
Do	Michillimackinac	6	27	2,471	17,984	67,775	26,282	11	5	×	×		6,314				×			×						
Do	W. J. Hayes	6	463	1,862	207,683	801,579	306,667	165	7	6,932	8,496					4,474	2,896				4,016	804				
Do	East Tawas	7	16	1,674	15,524	110,176	31,299	19	4	1,296	4,043									×						
Do	Monroe	4	529	1,599	89,598	2,531,287	496,547	311	7	1,193	9,703				685	721	1,464									
California	California Redwoods	10	9,997	1,527	259,956	825,120	354,150	232	8	6,075	2,547				17,886	×									2,240	
Michigan	Cass Lake	10	78	1,501	449,582	2,597,160	807,512	538	4	9,331	3,988					1,664	1,972									
Do	Charles Mears	8	15	1,370	32,561	155,125	52,988	39	4	73	15,340						443				2,070					
Indiana	Turkey Run	13	1,302	1,302	120,082	262,482	193,815	149	10	33,473		72,527		7,661	5,340	×			4,717							
Missouri	Lewis and Clark	13	40	1,299	178,842	881,319	295,922	228	5	6,060	9,462				2,768	12,957		6,694								
Wisconsin	Interstate	6	675	1,272	58,212	1,063,920	225,833	178	10	8,489	1,431	166		641	1,530	475	1,547								680	
Virginia	Swift Creek	9	7,610	1,207	324,429	507,905	355,008	294	13	5,355	9,407				×	×			631						85	
Michigan	Saint Clair	9	17	1,166	71,966	214,626	95,743	82	7	274	29,253					3,683	8,798			×						606
Do	Interlochen	5	278	1,065	42,061	85,898	49,367	46	5	188	351					×				×						
Do	Orchard Beach	4	24	1,011	36,165	61,211	40,339	40	9	1,230	4,979						1,060			×						547
Do	Walled Lake	12	26	963	449,582	2,597,160	807.518	739	6	816	7,592				6,798	1,282	1,046									
Do	Rochester	10	47	869	449,582	2,597,160	807.518	929	3	2,967							2,382									
Do	William Mitchell	6	121	863	35,719	116,088	49.114	57	6	2,125	1,520					390				×		1,924				
Do	Ludington	15	3,096	822	29,172	61,211	34,511	42	10	39,356	17,153	36,475	18,363		13,336	11,394	7,517	6,068								
Missouri	Lake of the Ozarks Highway	16	265	814	33,838	178,315	60,376	74	1	82,349																
Wisconsin	Rib Mountain	17	370	801	77,502	272,040	109,925	137	4	20,959		64,532								×						
Michigan	Utica	10	41	767	449,582	2,597,160	807,518	1,053	11	1,024	13,102				1,559	421	4,323				773	436				2,929
Massachusetts	Robinson	15	995	756	408,297	1,707,845	624,288	826	7	4,339	12,216						3,227									5,409
Indiana	Spring Mill	17	1,294	738	90,125	378,987	138,269	187	6	34,277			58,223					19,361			1,910					
New Jersey	High Point	15	12,000	736	39,016	3,580,414	629,249	855	8	20,691	7,903		17,397		990											
Wisconsin	Pattison	17	1,140	731	197,308	218,741	200.880	275	10	18,983	18,480	797	32,064		926	×	2,733									
Minnesota	Itasca	17	31,816	715	21,533	117,600	37,544	53	10	13,705	3,695		31,175		8,102	6.729		3,190								
Michigan	Wilson	5	32	700	26,574	242,757	62,606	89	8	382	2,660				1,173	82		499			3,519	5,213				
Indiana	Shakamak	18	1,022	695	167,693	412,857	208,554	300	8	36,639	49,090	6,061			×	11,059	8,779									
South Carolina	Paris Mountain	13	1,275	691	249,353	593,688	306,743	444	3	7,896	13,205										95					
Michigan	Magnus	6	13	681	34,580	77,543	41,740	61	4	×	×						×			×						
Do	Harrisville	7	12	671	9,770	110,176	26,504	40	4	992	4,877						1,377									142
Do	Burt Lake	7	202	641	16,456	77,543	26,637	42	10	1,525	2,000			169		1,354	903				2,145					579
Do	Traverse City	4	15	614	34,143	85,898	42,769	70	6	248	3,969				4,143	×	2,726									
Minnesota	Gooseberry Falls	17	638	608	8,897	205.940	41,738	69	8	15,128	1,520	32,246		1,813				92			287	307		16,314		
Michigan	Silver Lake	6	25	608	32,561	153,125	52,655	87	5	284	2,663				5,160	2,310						777				
Do	Lake City	4	323	597	35,719	116,088	49,114	72	6	2,851	2,361							1,850		×						1,035
Do	Huron	9	245	557	31,132	154,501	51,693	93	5	×	×									×						
Tennessee	Norris	9	3,887	534	218,209	597.147	281,366	518	5	2,975	2,883									×						
Missouri	Meramec	16	7,124	533	53,331	814,464	180,186	338	5		6,501			36,648		×				×						
Do	Roaring River	16	2,591	495	52,802	194,597	76,434	154	7	4,773	3,081	6,335			4.510	9,356					299					
Tennessee	Big Ridge	10	4,592	476	218,209	597,147	281,366	591	10	2,523	10,736					1,441		3,131	×			×				383
Virginia	Hungry Mother	17	2,400	473	87,952	435,203	145,828	308	5	9,664	4,227	5						3,066								
Washington	Seven Mile	11	6,000	462	150,477	198,299	158,447	343	5	4,742		1,007				615										
Michigan	Aloha	7	37	443	16,456	77,543	26,637	60	5	×	×					×				×						
Pennsylvania	S. B. Elliott	14	2,000	436	118,159	651,334	207,023	475	2	22,630	2.996															
Washington	Millersylvania	15	760	421	98,567	268,333	126,861	301	3	×	8,193					194										
South Carolina	Myrtle Beach	18	320	419	35,354	41,528	36,383	87	6	17,128	13,023					×					446	513				
Michigan	Straits	7	53	407	17,984	49,698	23.269	57	5	417	100				515		178									
Missouri	Big Springs	13	4,476	400	32,906	120,339	47,478	119	4		16,041			46,437			94			×						
Michigan	Chehoygan	8	15	390	16,456	77,543	26.637	68	2	×																
Do	Middle Straits	10	36	383	449,582	2,597,160	807,518	2,108	5	293	355				1,321	×	557									
Wisconsin	Copper Falls	10	1,080	379	38,990	95,207	48.359	128	9	6,162		621		7	43	54	2,424						22			12
Do	Terry Andrae	10	92	371	94,423	1,065,182	256,219	691	7	×	18,345						4,455			×					2,465	
Alabama	Monte Sano	13	1,990	368	44,970	177,475	67,054	182	5	9,476	×	366														
Michigan	Van Buren	7	116	358	62,904	397,980	118,751	332	4	×	5,706				4,114		4,963									
Do	Hartwick Pines	17	8,636	352	10,284	58,898	18,386	52	2	×						×										
Virginia	Fairy Stone	17	5,000	351	72,205	376403	122,995	350	11	1,828	4,391	17				1,582		2,042			154					15
Rhode Island	Beach Pond	12	1,500	349	244,622	1,246,134	411,540	1,179	8	1,110	18,499				19	299		69			66					
Pennsylvania	Sizerville	14	150	344	67,855	331,147	111,737	325	8	11,565	12,105	8,361			1,856	150					×	51				
Michigan	Onaway	7	158	344	22,832	73,342	31,250	91	9	×	7,668	825				90	4,171			×						
Do	Commerce	11	193	337	449,582	2.597,160	807,512	2,396	2	533											2,153					
Do	P. H. Hoeft	7	300	334	12,765	73,342	22,861	68	8	117	172	8		127				20			190			1,160		
Do	Wilderness	5	6,369	330	17,984	67,775	26,282	80	4	×	×										×					
Do	White Cloud	5	101	327	80.923	489,670	149,048	456	8	251	×				24	×	350					12				
Do	Higgins Lake	8	180	320	10,284	80,953	22,062	69	4	×	×					×	×									

TABLE 25.—*Participants in activities*—Continued

State	Park	Number weeks reported	Acreage	Average daily attendance	Population within 25 miles	Population within 50 miles	Estimated population area served	Ratio of population area to average daily attendance	Number of activities offered	Picnicking	Swimming	Hiking	History	Sports (not designated)	Group camping	Fishing	Children's play-ground activities	Rowing	Nature study	Camping (not designated)	Tent camping	Trailer camping	Trail camping	Group activities	Dancing	Soft ball
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Missouri	Big Lake	13	132	320	79,989	228,691	106,606	333	6		17,918			5,979		×			6,266	×				103		
North Dakota	Fort Lincoln	17	740	306	20,792	67,910	28,645	94	4	3,634						1,692			13,758							
South Carolina	Edisto	11	1,255	305	40,936	214,955	69,939	229	5	4,366	8,677				497	100										
Wisconsin	Potawatomi	11	1,046	302	34,219	296,017	77,852	258	9	2,974	2,898	83				350	1,393	188		×		933				
Illinois	Giant City	18	916	298	119,646	423,012	170,207	571	9	15,569		12,935	3,052							×					12,517	1,180
Tennessee	Shelby Forest	13	12,262	297	355,190	740,798	419,459	1,412	2	×					×											
New Hampshire	Moose Brook	14	755	279	38,959	233,674	71,411	256	6	8,074	14,912										×	×				
Michigan	Otsego	17	52	278	22,429	58,898	28,507	103	5	×						×	×			×						
Do	Young	5	559	276	34,580	77,543	41,740	151	4	61	924				37	×										
South Carolina	Chester	17	522	268	26,991	252,655	64,601	241	6	4,849	4,109					×					350	57				
Maine	Camden Hills	15	3,768	265	55,228	475,000	125,190	472	5	8,042	×	5,300			×	×										
South Carolina	Cheraw	14	705	265	107,395	488,626	170,935	645	12	867	20,527			2,305	×	×		328	1,116							390
Wisconsin	Merrick	11	291	261	83,191	252,699	111,442	427	8	951	1,144	138				1,475	1,194	903		×						
Rhode Island	Burlingame Reservation	14	2,987	258	199,690	1,624,422	437,145	1,694	8	10,843	15,328			335	4,876	×		593	791							
Michigan	Gladwin	9	12	254	26,574	242,767	62,606	246	6	1,343	×						826				63	140				
California	Pfeiffer Redwoods	11	684	253	19,526	65,016	27,108	107	11	7,420	8,903	5,958				495			1,186	×					1,385	4,361
Michigan	Benzie	4	180	248	34,143	87,001	42,953	173	8	158	177					5	20	145		×						111
Do	Highland	10	114	248	449,582	2,597,160	807,518	3,256	5	581	1,527					535	1,568				3,046					
Do	Ortonville	10	100	244	451,240	2,628,167	814,068	3,336	6	916		48			306		288									81
South Carolina	Oconee	15	1,165	229	87,456	465,558	150,474	657	4	3,309	7,212					×										
Virginia	Douthat	17	4,980	227	56,766	336,939	103,462	456	8	2,286	2,785					81		1,127				74			175	
Missouri	Bahler Memorial	11	1,874	222	1,089,309	1,490,866	1,155,568	5,205	2	×				19,786												
Minnesota	Fort Ridgely	18	214	212	53,887	240,600	85,006	401	10	10,374		8,163	7,669				3,375		765	×				6,853		874
California	Mount Diablo	10	1,957	204	754,275	1,580,924	892,050	4,373	5	6,926					255						293	224				
Alabama	Chewacla	12	545	189	20,457	116,350	36,349	192	5	1,112	6,244	7,865			×	12										
Missouri	Sequiota	13	15	186	120,958	249,748	142,423	766																		
South Carolina	Poinsett	13	1,000	181	46,394	110,064	57,005	315	6	5,627	6,195				12	×		1,933								
Minnesota	Sibley	17	355	175	48,319	203,000	74,064	423	10	12,596	2,710	7.050	7,091			1,773		842		×						150
Massachusetts	Roland C. Nickerson	16	1,707	171	7,271	67,156	17,252	101	9	1,537	443	155				201		218			836	×				
Pennsylvania	Halfway Dam	11	455	170	272,682	883,854	374,546	2,203	5	3,719	5,393					270					10					
Wisconsin	Wyalusing	5	1,671	168	58,893	112,728	67,865	404	3	×						×				×						
Washington	Moran	12	5,195	162	65,277	188,775	85,860	530	8	3,464	4,620				827	1,346		191			1,512					
Missouri	Round Springs	13	76	159	25,491	129,069	42,754	269	5	×	1,094			2,463		×								178		
Michigan	Rockwood	4	37	155	449,582	2,531,287	796,539	5,139	6	129	459					168	872			×		450				
Kansas	Oberlin Sappa	16	481	149	10,900	33,630	14,688	99	5	4,491	29					177		9								
Pennsylvania	Promised Land	13	1,000	145	205,177	1,222,724	374,771	2,585	7	4,338	4,281	122			7,214	558		489								
Wisconsin	Peninsula	7	3,400	139	43,541	86,387	50,682	365	13	1,947	2,591	1,852			9,951	1,272	1,782	609								
Illinois	Fox Ridge	17	415	137	80,356	284,900	114,447	836	6	7,249					×		2,537		6,250	×				5,772		
South Carolina	Lee	16	2,109	127	32,370	119,675	46,921	360	3	1,959	5,762					×										
North Dakota	North Roosevelt	15	1,453	126	9.709	33,572	13,686	109	6	8,998		59			445											3,201
Maryland	Catoctin	8	8,750	126	157,268	1,550,000	389,390	3,090	10	1,978	160	761			478	×			345							37
Michigan	F. W. Fletcher	7	160	125	29,904	53,674	33,866	270	6	78	66	3				22		16			77					
Missouri	Alley Springs	15	427	124	31,449	101,810	45,674	368	10	4,347	3,844	827	20		323	1,291	80		620							
North Dakota	International Peace Garden	18	888	122	3,810	15,727	5,796	48	5	3,912							93			×						
California	Calaveras Big Trees	7	1,951	118	19,526	40,358	22,997	195	7	3,072	163	3,671			361	×					2,135					
Missouri	Van Meter	10	506	117	70,076	285,472	105,975	906	12	2,978		620			56	7	23							89	33	43
Do	Montserrat	16	3,311	114	73,846	390,000	126,538	1,110	8	182	×	2	45		×	×	×									
Alabama	De Soto	13	4,575	109	36,103	191,211	61,954	568	10	1,954	×	226			223	×					×					50
Florida	Fort Clinch	13	980	105	59,692	188,813	81,212	773	8	338	×	709				1,058				×						
Missouri	Washington	16	694	104	26,485	1,141,889	212,386	2,042	4	2,203	2,930			6,513					1,564							
Kentucky	Pine Mountain	16	2.200	103	146,000	353,250	180,542	1,753	4	2,587		3,128									475					
Wisconsin	Perrot	4	1,010	101	108,477	252,699	132,514	1,312	7	944		71				1,102		12			8					
Vermont	Ascutney Mountain	6	1,200	96	61,702	275,875	97,398	1,015	3	255										×						
Missouri	Cuivre River	16	5,728	82	55,916	1,280,067	259,941	3.170	10	292	15		2,192	2,307	31	11			1,439					721		
Illinois	Lincoln Log Cabin	17	86	79	80,356	284,900	114,447	1,449	4	3,312			9,548				910		5,794							
Missouri	Sam A. Baker	14	4,422	72	32,676	148,493	51,937	721	4	295	94				367	491										
Alabama	Gulf	13	3,721	71	6,363	97,379	21,532	303	4	309	1,054					1,108										
South Carolina	Givhans Ferry	15	1,235	67	44,984	160,949	64,311	960	5	1,370	3,208					×					15					
Mississippi	Percy Quin	16	1,620	59	37,672	85,955	45,719	775	1		×															
Do	Tisbomingo	16	1,480	48	30,113	114,593	44,193	921	1	×																
Vermont	Darling	10	1,767	47	57,356	139,719	71,083	1,512	5	1,878		1,424									80					
Missouri	Deer Run	16	8,165	32	25,320	104,454	38,842	1,214	1						19											
Do	Indian Trail	16	13,253	32	32,561	152,248	52,342	1,636																		
Do	Pershing	12	1,800	31	57,398	239,986	87,829	2,833	3		448			292					1,669							
Mississippi	Roosevelt	13	565	17	24,829	115,261	39,901	2,347	1		×															

× Activity provided: Number of participants not reported.

TABLE 25.—*Participants in activities*—Continued

State	Park	Baseball 28	Horseback riding 29	Bicycling 30	Golf 31	Horseshoes 32	Archaeology 33	Tennis 34	Croquet 35	Singing 36	Lectures 37	Fun nights 38	Motor boating 39	Pageants 40	Beach games 41	Badminton 42	Movies 43	Crafts 44	Bowling 45	Band concerts 46	Football 47	Field events 48	Miniature boats 49	Soccer 50	Winter sports 51	Playfields 52	Flower show 53	Amphitheatre 54	Skating 55	Photographing 56	Geology 57	Skiing 58	Snowshoeing 59	Nut picking 60
Michigan	Grand Haven																																	
Do	Holland					211																												
Wisconsin	Devils Lake	1,808	8,712	3,564	4,991																													
Michigan	Island Lake	184						108					×																					
Do	Bay City																																	
Do	Michillimackinac																																	
Do	W. J. Hayes												×																					
Do	East Tawas												×																					
Do	Monroe	493											×																					
California	California Redwoods	1,536						1,035					×																					
Michigan	Cass Lake																																	
Do	Charles Mears																																	
Indiana	Turkey Run		2,559	3,452							3,156																			19,568				
Missouri	Lewis and Clark																																	
Wisconsin	Interstate	117		195																														
Virginia	Swift Creek					1,102				819					1,429	425		374		×						×								
Michigan	Saint Clair					1,068																												
Do	Interlochen												×																					
Do	Orchard Beach					1,811			1,750												69					×								
Do	Walled Lake	609																																
Do	Rochester	26																																
Do	William Mitchell												×																					
Do	Ludington												×												×									
Missouri	Lake of the Ozarks Highway																																	
Wisconsin	Rib Mountain																								×									
Michigan	Utica	505				439													237															
Massachusetts	Robinson	6,120		4,026		2,039																												
Indiana	Spring Mill												×																		44,719			
New Jersey	High Point		×																						×					7		×		
Wisconsin	Pattison		173	4									×																					
Minnesota	Itasca		×										×	1,470																		×		
Michigan	Wilson																									×								
Indiana	Shakamak							6,667					×																					
South Carolina	Paris Mountain																																	
Michigan	Magnus																																	
Do	Harrisville																																	
Do	Burt Lake					521							333				400																	
Do	Traverse City					56																												
Minnesota	Gooseberry Falls																																	
Michigan	Silver Lake																																	
Do	Lake City					706																												
Do	Huron																									×								
Tennessee	Norris		953										×																					
Missouri	Meramec	264																																
Do	Roaring River																													3,233				
Tennessee	Big Ridge		418										×													×								
Virginia	Hungry Mother												1,314																					
Washington	Seven Mile		447	891																														
Michigan	Aloha												×																					
Pennsylvania	S. B. Elliott																																	
Washington	Millersylvania																																	
South Carolina	Myrtle Beach												×																					
Michigan	Straits					29																												
Missouri	Big Springs																																	
Michigan	Cheboygan																									×								
Do	Middle Straits																																	
Wisconsin	Copper Falls																													1,640				
Do	Terry Andrae					447																		6										
Alabama	Monte Sano		1			×																												
Michigan	Van Buren																																	
Do	Hartwick Pines																																	
Virginia	Fairy Stone		133	6					38				×																					
Rhode Island	Beach Pond												36										44											
Pennsylvania	Sizerville			327																														
Michigan	Onaway					805						2,827														×								
Do	Commerce																																	
Do	P. H. Hoeft																										×							
Do	Wilderness																																	
Do	White Cloud	115																								×								
Do	Higgins Lake																																	

TABLE 25.—*Participants in activities*—Continued

State	Park	Baseball 28	Horseback riding 29	Bicycling 30	Golf 31	Horseshoes 32	Archaeology 33	Tennis 34	Croquet 35	Singing 36	Lectures 37	Fun nights 38	Motor boating 39	Pageants 40	Beach games 41	Badminton 42	Movies 43	Crafts 44	Bowling 45	Band concerts 46	Football 47	Field events 48	Miniature boats 49	Soccer 50	Winter sports 51	Playfields 52	Flower show 53	Amphitheatre 54	Skating 55	Photographing 56	Geology 57	Skiing 58	Snowshoeing 59	Nut picking 60
Missouri	Big Lake																																	
North Dakota	Fort Lincoln						9,767																											
South Carolina	Edisto												×																					
Wisconsin	Potawatomi			79																														
Illinois	Giant City	2,902							2,667																									
Tennessee	Shelby Forest																																	
New Hampshire	Moose Brook																															×	×	
Michigan	Otsego												×																					
Do	Young																																	
South Carolina	Chester												×																					
Maine	Camden Hills																																	
South Carolina	Cheraw	101				362							×							623														
Wisconsin	Merrick				1,370																													
Rhode Island	Burlingame Reservation																												×					
Michigan	Gladwin																								×									
California	Pfeiffer Redwoods		315			190							×																					
Michigan	Benzie					50																												
Do	Highland																																	
Do	Ortonville					8																												
South Carolina	Oconee												×																					
Virginia	Douthat		187										×																					
Missouri	Babler Memorial																																	
Minnesota	Fort Ridgely				1,328																									189				
California	Mount Diablo		13																															
Alabama	Chewacla																																	
Missouri	Sequiota																																	
South Carolina	Poinsett												×																					
Minnesota	Sibley					40																50												
Massachusetts	Roland C. Nickerson		7	11																														
Pennsylvania	Halfway Dam																													18				
Wisconsin	Wyalusing																																	
Washington	Moran		301										×																					
Missouri	Round Springs																																	
Michigan	Rockwood																																	
Kansas	Oberlin Sappa												×																					
Pennsylvania	Promised Land												×																					
Wisconsin	Peninsula	70	×	1,166	5,092	52				2,487																								
Illinois	Fox Ridge																																	
South Carolina	Lee																																	
North Dakota	North Roosevelt		2																	185														
Maryland	Catoctin																									×				129	421			
Michigan	F. W. Fletcher																																	
Missouri	Alley Springs																									×					48			
North Dakota	International Peace Garden										78																	×						
California	Calaveras Big Trees																								×									
Missouri	Van Meter		52	5		155			34																									
Do	Montserrat																									×								
Alabama	De Soto		22	11									×																					
Florida	Fort Clinch		×	6																														
Missouri	Washington																																	
Kentucky	Pine Mountain																													655				
Wisconsin	Perrot					8																												173
Vermont	Ascutney Mountain																															×		
Missouri	Cuivre River	159	3																															
Illinois	Lincoln LogCabin																																	
Missouri	Sam A. Baker																																	
Alabama	Gulf												×																					
South Carolina	Givhans Ferry												×																					
Mississippi	Percy Quin																																	
Do	Tishomingo																																	
Vermont	Darling		×																													×		
Missouri	Deer Run																																	
Do	Indian Trail																																	
Do	Pershing																																	
Mississippi	Roosevelt																																	

× Activity Provided: Number of participants not reported.

Table 26.—*Ratio of participation to attendance*

State	Parks	Ratio of participation to attendance
Michigan	Highland	2.200
Illinois	Lincoln Log Cabin	2.082
Indiana	Spring Mill	1.804
Michigan	Ludington	1.733
Missouri	Big Spring	1.718
California	Calaveras	1.620
Minnesota	Sibley	1.549
California	Pfieffer Redwood	1.510
Minnesota	Fort Ridgely	1.487
Indiana	Shakamak	1.486
Illinois	Giant City	1.354
Do	Fox Ridge	1.334
Rhode Island	Burlingame Reservation	1.297
Indiana	Turkey Run	1.286
Pennsylvania	Promised Land	1.284
Missouri	Babler Memorial	1.156
Do	Washington	1.138
South Carolina	Cheraw	[1] 1.068
Missouri	Big Lake	1.038
Pennsylvania	Sizerville	1.024
Vermont	Darling	1.024
Wisconsin	Terry Andrae	.991
Michigan	Onaway	.972
Virginia	Swift Creek	[1] .966
Alabama	Chewacla	.961
Minnesota	Gooseberry Falls	.936
North Dakota	North Roosevelt	[1] .911
Washington	Moran	.907
Missouri	Lake of the Ozarks Highway	.903
Wisconsin	Rib Mountain	.897
Missouri	Alley Spring	.878
Do	Pershing	.873
Wisconsin	Pattison	.852
Michigan	Van Buren	.842
New Hampshire	Moose Brook	.840
South Carolina	Poinsett	.836
Wisconsin	Perrot	.814
Minnesota	Itasca	.800
Missouri	Cuivre River	[1] .783
North Dakota	Fort Lincoln	.750
Missouri	Meramec	.727
Pennsylvania	Halfway Dam	.708
Rhode Island	Beach Pond	[1] .702
South Carolina	Givhans Ferry	.657
Wisconsin	Merrick	.653
Michigan	Traverse City	.648
New Jersey	High Point	.608
Pennsylvania	S. B. Elliott	.599
Michigan	St. Clair	.597
Kentucky	Pine Mountain	.596
South Carolina	Myrtle Beach	.589
Do	Edisto	.580
Missouri	Roaring River	.569
Tennessee	Big Ridge	.560
Maryland	Catoctin	[1] .556
Michigan	Wilson	.552
California	Mount Diablo	.549
South Carolina	Lee	.545
Michigan	Walled Lake	.543
Do	Lake City	.511
Maine	Camden Hills	[1] .480
Michigan	Utica	.480
Do	Rockwood	.479
Massachusetts	Robinson	.471
South Carolina	Oconee	.438
Michigan	Silver Lake	.437
Missouri	Van Meter	.427
Wisconsin	Peninsula	.423
Do	Copper Falls	.415
Michigan	Cass Lake	.389
Alabama	Gulf	.383
Michigan	Ortonville	.383
Wisconsin	Potawatomi	.382
Michigan	Island Lake	.364
Do	Gladwin	.355
Do	W. J. Hayes	.353
Washington	Millersylvania	.340
Michigan	Straits	.338
South Carolina	Paris Mountain	.337
Virginia	Hungry Mother	.334
Missouri	Round Spring	.332
Do	Lewis & Clark	.321
Do	Monroe	.318
Michigan	Burt Lake	.316
Washington	Seven Mile (Riverside)	.316
Do	Orchard Beach	.305
Wisconsin	Devil's Lake	.303
Alabama	Monte Sano	.294
California	California Redwood	.293
South Carolina	Chester	.293
Wisconsin	Interstate	.286
Kansas	Oberlin Sappa	.282
North Dakota	International Peace Garden	.266
Alabama	De Soto	.251
Virginia	Douthat	.248
Do	Fairy Stone	.245
Michigan	Bay City	.244
Do	Middle Straits	.238
Do	Charles Mears	.234
Do	Commerce	.226
Do	Harrisville	.225
Florida	Fort Clinch	.221
Tennessee	Norris	.203
Michigan	Grand Haven	.183
Massachusetts	Roland C. Nickerson	.178
Missouri	Sam A. Baker	.178
Michigan	Wm. Mitchell	.164
Do	Holland	.112
Missouri	Montserrat	[1] .112
Michigan	P. H. Hoeft	.110
Do	Young	.106
Do	Benzie	.096
Do	Rochester	.088
Do	F. W. Fletcher	.087
Do	White Cloud	.066
Do	East Tawas	.065
Vermont	Ascutney Mountain	.064
Michigan	Michillimackinac	.061
Do	Interlochen	.014
Missouri	Deer Run	.006

[1] Recreational Demonstration Areas.

[1] R. D. A.

Table 27.—*Popularity of park activities*

Activity	Number of parks	Frequency of rank 1	2	3	4	5	Score	Average score
Swimming	54	26	9	10	6	3	211	3.91
History	9	3	3	2	1	----	35	3.89
Picnicking	64	20	22	7	7	8	231	3.61
Hiking	21	2	8	3	5	3	64	3.05
Playgrounds	25	2	9	6	2	6	74	2.96
Tent camping	14	2	4	3	1	4	41	2.93
Group camping	32	6	2	8	9	7	87	2.72
Trailer camping	10	1	2	1	4	2	26	2.60
Fishing	28	4	---	8	9	7	69	2.46
Nature study	5	----	---	2	2	1	11	2.29
Rowing	15	----	2	5	3	5	34	2.27
Softball	10	----	1	2	5	2	22	2.20
Photography	5	----	---	2	1	2	10	2.00
Dancing	6	----	---	2	1	3	11	1.83
Horshoe pitching	10	--	1	1	3	5	18	1.80

The average score is obtained by giving first place a value of 5; second place a value of 4; third place a value of 3; fourth place a value of 2; and fifth place a value of 1 and adding these figures. and dividing by the number of parks on which this activity was provided.

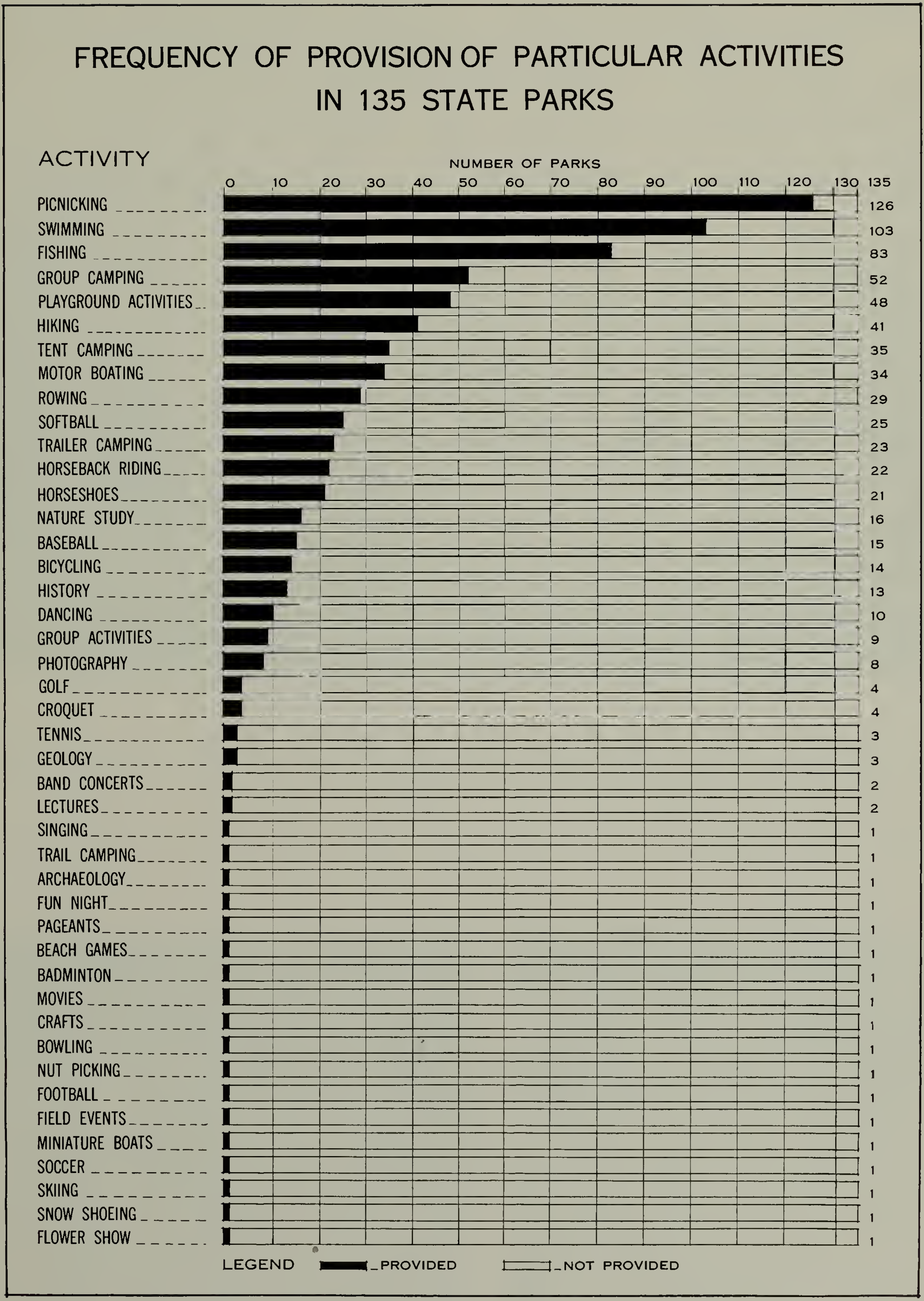
Table 28.—*Relative effect of particular activities on attendance*

Activity 1	Number of parks activity provided 2	Total daily attendance 3	Average daily attendance 4	Number of parks activity not provided 5	Total daily attendance 6	Average daily attendance 7	Ratio column 7 to 4 8
Picnicking	126	78,742	624.9	9	1,610	178.9	0.286
Trailer camping	22	27,532	1,251.5	113	52,820	467.4	.373
Swimming	103	70,453	684.0	32	9,899	309.3	.452
Dancing	10	11,939	1,193.9	125	68,413	547.3	.458
Children's playgrounds	48	44,632	929.8	87	44,632	513.0	.552
Tent camping	35	30,465	870.4	100	49,887	498.9	.573
Fishing	83	54,745	659.6	52	25,607	492.4	.747
Group camping	52	36,393	699.9	83	43,959	529.6	.757
Horseshoes	21	14,156	674.1	114	66,196	580.7	.861
History	13	7,297	608.1	122	73,055	598.8	.985
Rowing	29	17,036	587.4	106	63,316	597.3	1.017
Photography	8	3,523	439.3	127	76,829	604.9	1.377
Hiking	41	17,196	419.4	94	63,156	671.9	1.602
Natue study	16	5,282	330.1	119	75,070	630.8	1.911
Softball	10	27,560	110.2	110	52,792	479.9	4.355

Table 29.—*Recreational interests of park patrons based on 7,589 statements by park visitors in 136 State parks*

Activity	Number of times mentioned	Ratio to number of statements	Activity	Number of times mentioned	Ratio to number of statements
Swimming	3,552	0.4680	Coasting	68	.0090
Fishing	3,098	.4082	Bowling	46	.0061
Picnicking	1,460	.1924	Horseshoes	44	.0058
Touring	1,808	.2382	Exploration	43	.0057
Camping	1,244	.1639	Painting	40	.0053
Hiking	1,142	.1505	Photography	36	.0046
Boating	1,044	.1376	Archery	34	.0044
Hunting	768	.1012	Croquet	27	.0036
Tennis	508	.0669	Handicraft	26	.0034
Golf	357	.0470	Dramatics	20	.0026
Horseback riding	373	.0492	Music	19	.0025
Baseball	356	.0469	Table games	17	.0022
Dancing	333	.0429	Art appreciation	16	.0021
Nature study	309	.0407	Parties	15	.0020
Skating	221	.0291	Pageants	14	.0018
Skiing	120	.0158	Card playing	9	.0012
Movies	116	.0153	Volley ball	8	.0011
Hockey	111	.0146	Badminton	8	.0011
Softball	93	.0123	Basketball	3	.0004
Bicycling	70	.0092	Ping-pong	1	.0001

Chart 6


FREQUENCY OF PROVISION OF PARTICULAR ACTIVITIES IN 135 STATE PARKS
ACTIVITY
NUMBER OF PARKS
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
135
PICNICKING 126
SWIMMING 103
FISHING 83
GROUP CAMPING 52
PLAYGROUND ACTIVITIES 48
HIKING 41
TENT CAMPING 35
MOTOR BOATING 34
ROWING 29
SOFTBALL 25
TRAILER CAMPING 23
HORSEBACK RIDING 22
HORSESHOES 21
NATURE STUDY 16
BASEBALL 15
BICYCLING 14
HISTORY 13
DANCING 10
GROUP ACTIVITIES 9
PHOTOGRAPHY 8
GOLF 4
CROQUET 4
TENNIS 3
GEOLOGY 3
BAND CONCERTS 2
LECTURES 2
SINGING 1
TRAIL CAMPING 1
ARCHAEOLOGY 1
FUN NIGHT 1
PAGEANTS 1
BEACH GAMES 1
BADMINTON 1
MOVIES 1
CRAFTS 1
BOWLING 1
NUT PICKING 1
FOOTBALL 1
FIELD EVENTS 1
MINIATURE BOATS 1
SOCCER 1
SKIING 1
SNOW SHOEING 1
FLOWER SHOW 1
LEGEND
PROVIDED
NOT PROVIDED

ABOVE: First-grade children of Chester School are shown visiting Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, near Richmond, Va. This was the first of a number of schools and Parent-Teacher Associations which visited the area during the fall, winter, and spring.

LOWER LEFT: A picnic is enjoyed by park visitors of all ages.

LOWER RIGHT: Archery instruction in the Camp Fire Girls' organized camp. French Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, Pennsylvania.

PART TWO

A REPORT COVERING THE ORGANIZATION, CONDUCT, AND RESULTS OF PARK USE PROGRAM DEMONSTRATIONS IN 1939

Sketching is an enjoyable activity in parks.

Park visitors entertain themselves under leadership of the hotel staff. Pokagon State Park, Indiana.

REPORT ON DEMONSTRATION

Introduction

IT IS EVIDENT from the foregoing study that attendance at State parks is not automatic, that is, that a park with certain facilities situated in a center of population of a particular size does not automatically attract a certain patronage. State parks and recreational areas should be so located with reference to each other and to the surrounding population that everyone in the State can reach one of them in a short time, and such facilities as are necessary for swimming and other sports, picnicking, camping, dramatics, music, nature activities, etc., should be provided, as well as parking areas and such other accommodations as are necessary for the convenience of the public.

Whether or not people come in considerable numbers to enjoy these facilities, and whether or not people in all circumstances of life and of various occupational groups, both rural and urban, receive benefits from the parks, depends upon the effectiveness of the park administrative organization in the central office and of the leadership on the area itself in introducing individuals and groups to a varied program which will give opportunity for the expression of latent interests and which will bring together people with those interests in such a way that they may function effectively as a group.

Over a period of 30 years a technique has been developed, largely in local communities, which has resulted in widespread participation by people in various recreation activities—activities in which these people have enthusiastically given of themselves both in the activity itself and in its organization and management—with the result that those participating have tremendously increased their physical skills, aesthetic perceptions, mental alertness, and cooperative capacities. When people have such opportunities they become possessed of enduring satisfactions, and the number and quality of their friendships are increased. These are are the human benefits, individual and social, which justify the expenditure of public funds for recreation.

It has been considered by certain people associated with the park movement that if areas and facilities are provided and certain regulations are enforced, people will receive benefits of enduring value through mere contact with the area. There is no gainsaying that benefits will be derived from contact with a natural environment, but most people receive their greatest inspiration from each other and especially from those who have unusual perception, alert enthusiasm, and the power of interpretation. The technique of recreation organization marshals the abilities and enthusiasms of the citizens, and by the organization of self-governing groups, gives scope to these abilities and enthusiasms so that others may benefit from them. This entails the continual seeking out of such persons, the enlisting of them in service, and the stimulation of latent interests in others so that the content of their lives may be enlarged.

With the thought that the methods and principles underlying the organization of recreational programs which have been developed in other situations are applicable to the organization of programs on extensive natural areas, a series of demonstrations have been conducted during the past three years on a number of widely scattered areas. The content of the programs has varied, but the method of organization has been similar.

Demonstrations of varied recreational programs experimental in nature were carried on at the following parks in Region I of the National Park Service during the past year: Paris Mountain, South Carolina; Clarco and Percy Quin, Mississippi; Mount Tom Reservation, Massachusetts; Cedars of Lebanon, Chickasaw and Natchez Trace, Tennessee; and Swift Creek, Virginia. The experience gained in these demonstrations should be valuable in suggesting ways and means by which State parks might make a greater contribution to the recreational life of the people whom they serve.

Form of organization

It was considered to be of primary importance that relationships should be established in the communities surrounding the parks, and that these relationships should be so organized that they would continually stimulate the program and encourage participation in it by an ever-widening circle of enthusiasts. This was accomplished in a greater or less degree and by different methods in various situations. At Paris Mountain, for instance, the Greenville County Council for Community Development took considerable responsibility for the success of the program, supplyng a recreation leader assigned to that agency by the Work Projects Administration, and otherwise assisting in stimulating interest. The State Commission of Forestry of South Carolina, the administrative agency in charge of the area, which had adopted a policy of supplying recreation leadership on its areas since they have been opened, employed at Paris Mountain a park director who was definitely responsible for the success of the program, and also supplied lifeguards. The WPA supplied a naturalist. The National Park Service gave advice and assistance through its regional recreation planner and its State study supervisors for the demonstrations in South Carolina, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

In Mississippi, park committees were appointed in each county contiguous to the park, and two members from each of these committees were appointed to serve on a Central Park Committee, which built up community interest in the program on the parks.

At the Mount Tom Reservation in Massachusetts a recreation director was appointed by the administering agency, the Mount Tom Reservation Commission, while Massachusetts State College arranged for graduate and undergraduate students to take certain responsibilities on the area as part of their college training. A graduate student in physical education worked out the details of the program for his master's degree thesis and organized an advisory council. Two other students assisted him. A student of nature education was given the responsibility for planning and laying out the "self-guiding nature trail," and a student majoring in landscape architecture designed the amphitheater. An executive committee of four members, with the recreation director and the State Study Supervisor of the National Park Service as additional members *ex-officio*, a program committee of 11 members, and a publicity committee of three members, were organized.

In Tennessee no organization involving lay participation was effected. As a result of a cooperative arrangement, each park superintendent and WPA leader visited organizations in nearby communities and interested them in the recreational opportunities in the park, and during the summer season WPA provided some leadership for the program.

At Swift Creek Recreational Area in Virginia, which is at present under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, a recreational council was organized with representatives from the three main centers of population and the county in which the area is situated. The WPA provided a staff of leaders in various recreational activities, and the National Park Service assumed general direction of the program. The NYA provided assistance for clerical work. The office of one member of the recreation council in each of the communities was an information center for the people of that community regarding activities on the area, and these centers also arranged for the use of the area by various groups in that community.

Personnel Responsible for the Program

EMPLOYED

As the form of organization varied in the different situations, so did the personnel, employed and volunteer, both as to number and qualifications. The National Park Service, through its regional recreational planner and its State study supervisors, took varying degrees of responsibility for the programs according to the needs of the situation. In Tennessee and in South Carolina, each State park agency had a central staff member with specific responsibility for programs, who gave much time and attention to this work. In cases where WPA leaders were employed, district and State supervisors gave direction and training to the leaders supplied by that agency. The following personnel was provided by the several agencies at these areas:

Paris Mountain, S. C.—Park director, man; recreation leader, woman; naturalist, man; 3 lifeguards, men.

Clarkco, Miss.—2 recreational leaders, a man and a woman.

Percy Quin, Miss.—3 recreation leaders, a woman and 2 men.

Mount Tom, Mass.—1 recreation leader, a man.

Cedars of Lebanon, Tenn.—1 recreation leader, a woman; 1 handcraft specialist for several weeks; drama and social recreation specialists, occasional.

Chickasaw, Tenn.—1 recreation leader, a man.

Natchez Trace, Tenn.—1 recreation leader, a man.

Swift Creek, Va.—1 supervisor, 10 recreation leaders, 8 lifeguards—14 men and 5 women. The recreation leaders included 2 nature guides, 2 instructors in handcraft, 1 art instructor, 1 archery leader, 1 pottery instructor, 1 children's director; 1 playground supervisor, 1 director of water-front activities.

VOLUNTEER

The use of volunteer workers in a recreation program has two main purposes; first, it provides a splendid recreational experience for the worker, since serving in a position of leadership gives greater opportunity for the exercise and improvement of his talents and abilities; and second, it makes possible a greatly expanded program in content as well as in extent. The field of recreation is so broad that it would require a very large staff to cover all its aspects even if this were desirable. The primary function of the employed person must be so to organize the participants in the program that they may contribute their abilities and skills in providing opportunities for others. The most effective way of organizing these abilities is through self-governing groups, in which not only the person who is especially gifted or experienced may make his contribution, but where all may have a part in the success of the enterprise. This type of organization has the advantage also of making the volunteer responsible to the group rather than to the employed leader, and thus makes for greater responsibility and for greater permanence of the activity involved.

While in some of these demonstrations, as indicated previously in this discussion, volunteer self-governing groups have been organized to assist in or take responsibility for the organization of the general program, in most cases this type of organization has not been effected with regard to particular activities. However, notably at Mount Tom and Swift Creek, many people have been introduced into the program as volunteer leaders or have rendered worthwhile service in a voluntary capacity. Nearly 100 persons rendered such service at Mount Tom, and about 200 at Swift Creek. These volunteers took part in campfire programs as lecturers on nature activities, including astronomy and geology; as song leaders or pianists; provided band concerts, conducted play nights, assisted in photography, made nature trail signs and mimeographed song sheets, while a considerable number took responsibility for assisting in the organization and promotion of the program as a whole.

Cooperation With Groups and Agencies

In addition to the service contributed by individuals and community organizations, other groups gave assistance in various phases of the program. For instance, the Red Cross organized and conducted a water carnival at Paris Mountain and provided a full-time water activity director throughout the swimming season at Swift Creek. The director gave instruction in swimming, lifesaving, first aid, and water-front safety. He also helped with the water sports program and an aquacade. The Richmond Y. W. C. A. also assisted with the latter event. The State Board of Education and the Chesterfield County School Board arranged for transportation and supervision of school groups using the area.

At Paris Mountain the Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored a swimming meet and contributed $25 toward medals; a newspaper contributed a cup for a casting tournament, and a church group promoted a community sing. Mrs. C. V. Gross, a graduate student in the Louisiana State University Recreation Department, acted in an advisory capacity and wrote an illuminating report on the work at Percy Quin Park. At Mount Tom, in addition to the cooperation of the nearby agencies and individuals already mentioned, the extension service of Massachusetts State College furnished a speaker and a song leader for a campfire program, and the Amherst Junior Garden Club, the Florence, Mass., Boy Scouts, and the Epworth League of Chicopee Falls assisted in such programs. The Holyoke Recreation Department and the Easthampton Playground Association sent playground groups to day outing programs, the Holyoke Business College furnished mimeographed song sheets for campfire community singing, the Easthampton American Legion gave a band concert, the Holyoke Veterans of Foreign Wars presented a drum and bugle corps exhibition, and the Holyoke Junior Chamber of Commerce planned the program for Holyoke Day.

Financing

In addition to services rendered by regular staff members of the agencies responsible for the program, the following expenditures were made for personnel, supplies and other incidentals: At Paris Mountain the administering agency spent $1,897.11 and the Work Projects Administration $645 for the season. For the two parks in Mississippi, Clarco and Percy Quin, the Work Projects Administration spent $1,995.50 and the administering agency $280 for lodging of the supervisors who lived on the area. This was the arrangement also at Paris Mountain. At Mount Tom the administering agency bore all costs, amounting to $405, which, of course, should be the normal procedure. At the Tennessee Parks, the Work Projects Administration supplied the personnel and occasional materials and supplies, and the administering agency bore certain items of general expense. In Tennessee, as in South Carolina, the park superintendents had definite responsibilities in connection with the program. At Swift Creek the National Park Service and the Work Projects Administration bore the expense of all personnel except the water front director supplied by the Red Cross. The Swift Creek Recreational Council operated the bath-house, boats and refectories, and used the proceeds for the program. Private contributions were also made. Four hundred and sixteen dollars was spent by the Council for materials and supplies for this purpose.

Program

The average number of activities offered on the 135 parks studied in the 1938 Park Use Study was 6.6 and the highest offered by any one park was 15. A great many of these parks had been established for a considerable number of years. With the exception of Mount Tom, which had 14 activities, all of the parks with which this discussion of program demonstrations deals have been opened within the past three years. In fact, only Paris Mountain has had three full seasons of use. Yet, Natchez Trace had 12 activities, Paris Mountain 13, Chickasaw 15, Clarco 18, Percy Quin 19, and Swift Creek 41. The total number of activities conducted on all the parks on which these demonstrations were made is 74. Table 30 is a list of activities and the areas on which they are organized, together with the number of participants in each activity insofar as they are reported.

It is not possible to describe in detail here the entire program on each of these demonstrations; however, some items are of particular interest. The campfire programs presented in the amphitheater at Mount Tom regularly each week brought forth an enthusiastic response. Music, dramatics, a demonstration of games, nature and travel talks made up a varied program. People love to gather in the open on a summer evening, and the enjoyment of any presentation is enhanced by the outdoor setting. The day camping program conducted in cooperation with the schools, playgrounds and other groups was also very successful.

In all of these demonstrations various organized groups were approached and invited to arrange for an outing on the park. These groups were offered the services of a recreation leader to assist in planning the day's program and, if necessary, in carrying it through. In Tennessee, this was carried forward perhaps to a greater degree than elsewhere. In most cases groups in this State were visited by the park superintendent or the recreation leader during the winter season and a natural color movie of scenes in Tennessee parks was shown in connection with these visits. Of 168 groups visited, 128 came to the park for an outing. It is interesting that boating was the most popular activity at Natchez Trace. Good fishing and a large number of boats, in addition to an attractive lake, brought this about. Social recreation, dancing, ping-pong and shuffleboard were very popular activities at Cedars of Lebanon, while horseshoe pitching, croquet, ping-pong, volley ball and softball had a large participation at Chickasaw. This is evidence of the fact that the adequacy of the facilities provided and the interest and ability of the leadership on a park have a great influence in determining the activities in which people will participate.

At Paris Mountain a swimming meet attracted 35 entrants and 2,000 visitors, and a water carnival drew 1,200 spectators. A casting tournament drew 28 entries. A group sing promoted by the music director of one of the local churches was held one Sunday in late July and was attended by over 2,000 people.

Percy Quin State Park in Mississippi is situated in a predominantly rural section, the largest town within a 50-mile radius being McComb, with a population of only 12,000. Mrs. C. V. Gross made a study of social conditions in this area in addition to studying the response to the park program. She found a situation that is true of most rural communities, namely, that undesirable commercial amusement enterprises such as roadhouses and pool halls, which were formerly characteristic only of the cities, had been established in the country districts, while public recreation facilities were in general not available. The young people were having their first fling at such diversions. When the program was initiated on the park they enthusiastically entered into the activities and asked for more such opportunities.

"In this section the average farm family was poor, it was bound by strict religious conventions, antiquated farm and home equipment and a poor educational system" said Mrs. Gross. "The code of living has been one which espoused the nobility of work and the degradation of pleasure. Sunday held the only available hours of leisure. That leisure was for men and boys, the girls and women had none. All their extra time was consumed with extra cooking and dishwashing. From this large class came the little girls who had never owned a bathing suit and boys who had never seen a correctly executed swimming stroke or dive. These farm families sometimes collected on Sunday and came to the park for the day. They played games when invited by the director. They had picnics and sometimes the boys (seldom the girls) swam. These young rural people requested instructions in social dancing and in games."

Next to swimming, shuffleboard, which was a new game to the section, was the most popular. In fact there were three weeks during the season when more people participated in shuffleboard than in swimming. Ping-pong and croquet were also popular, and evening outdoor programs were well attended.

While some rural communities have more opportunities and experience in recreational activities than the people near Percy Quin Park, it must be recognized that in general, rural people are at a great disadvantage in this respect. The parks, situated as they are in the rural sections, can find a great field of service by giving special attention in their program to the needs of rural people.

At Swift Creek, where the demonstration was begun in July 1938, the most varied program was carried on. While swimming and picnicking were the most popular activities, nature study had the third largest participation, and the art and craft activities were very popular. These two types of activity were woven together, since materials found on the area were used in a great many of the craft products and natural objects were the basis of many of the designs. The program was a year-round program and the nature and craft activities were popular during the winter months. A special effort was made to interest the schools to send their classes to the area for such instruction, and the schools were highly gratified with the results. Youth and other organizations also participated in the program. An aquacade was the outstanding special event on the area.

Summary

It must be remembered that only a beginning has been made in these demonstrations. Under properly qualified leadership a park program will grow in the variety of its activities and in the extent of its influence. The result of the program will not be confined to the area itself, but will reach out into the communities and stimulate the community life there. There will be a constant interchange between the area and these communities. As interests are developed on the park, they will lead to the formation of interest groups in the communities and these interest groups will in turn contribute to the program on the park. Thus the park can be an influence in the recreational life of the people day by day, even though they may visit the area itself only occasionally. Park leadership, therefore, must grasp the vision of a service which extends beyond the boundaries of the area and feel a responsibility for the improvement of the recreational life of the people in an ever widening radius.

It is not suggested that the demonstrations here described have attained their utmost possibilities or that a close inspection might not reveal many errors of judgment or ineptness in organization; however, they do suggest many ways in which the park program might be improved and expanded, and it is the judgment of all the park authorities involved, as well as of the local people, that they have been very much worth while, and that recreational leadership operating through some form of organization which places a certain amount of responsibility on the surrounding communities for the success of the park program can greatly increase the enjoyment to be found on the park and the benefit that can be derived from it.

TABLE 30.—*Activities conducted and participation*

Activities	Swift Creek, Va.	Paris Mountain, S. C.	Clarkco, Miss.	Percy Quin, Miss.	Mount Tom, Mass.	Cedars of Lebanon, Tenn.	Chickasaw, Tenn.	Natchez Trace, Tenn.
Picnicking	21, 214	9, 657	1, 132	1, 421	33, 684	14, 075	11, 004	2, 694
Fishing	×		744		563		175	70
Boating	×	×	670	697		27	3, 912	3, 595
Swimming	31, 800	21, 801	4, 461	5, 542	2, 328	6, 267	3, 861	2, 909
Archery	792	×				14		
Horseshoes	2, 881	×	2, 080	793		390	1, 275	
Tether ball	678		2, 008					
Quoits	668							
Shuffle board				3, 011		2, 621		24
Softball	1, 058			1, 153		448	819	
Volley ball	1, 991		744			28	895	
Dodge ball	1, 607							
Motor boating			688	1, 043				
Ping-pong			200	3, 169		3, 456	969	
Washers			59					
Sailboating			18	4				
Croquet				708		360	1, 113	
Hand tennis	876							
Tennis						307	122	334
Hiking	2, 945		99			121	6	57
Beach games	×							×
Baseball						82		
Badminton						11		
Bridge						60		
Bingo						20		
Rook						4		
Dominoes							4	
Chinese checkers						42		
Other table games	68	×						
Group games	747							
Other games				5, 336				
Volley-ball contests	315							
Horseshoe tournaments	270							
Swimming meets		×						
Casting tournaments		×						
Lifesaving classes	165							
Lifesaving demonstration		×						
Camping instruction	604							
Dancing	1, 314		24	2, 770		4, 719	2, 496	1, 563
Social recreation	405		236		320	5, 442	228	1, 218
Arts and crafts (unspecified)	655			237		15		60
Sketching	588							
Weaving	111							
Carving	782							
Woodwork	852							
Finger painting	57							
Rustic woodcraft	2, 136							
Basketry	245							
Puppetry	112							
Modeling	259							
Pottery	1, 310							
Music (undesignated)						138	6	
Group sings	715	×		272	×	73		44
Band concerts					×			
Water carnivals	40	×						
Dancing festival		×						
Campfire programs			×		5, 347			
Dramatics					1, 200			
Community days					641			
Indian ceremony	154							
Group camping			852	5, 484				
Pioneer camping		×			311			
Day camping					916			
Nature activities (specified)	5, 319	×	×	486	624			
Splatter printing	770							
Bird study	236							
Nature walks				187	793			
Self - guiding nature trails					7, 000			
Wading				94				
Boxing				27				
Tot's playground	2, 660							
Picnic programs	1, 700	×						
Miscellaneous	970		417	7, 102				
Total	90, 069		14, 432	39, 536	53, 727	38, 720	26, 858	12, 568

×—Activity conducted; participation figures not available.